

DAILY REPORT

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ZHAO ZIYANG CONGRATULATES UN ENERGY CONFERENCE

OW100228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0208 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council of the People's Republic of China today sent a message to the United Nations conference on new and renewable sources of energy, expressing warm congratulations to the conference. The message says, "On the occasion of the convening of the United Nations conference on new and renewable sources of energy, I wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations to the conference.

"At present, energy problem is a matter of universal concern for the people of all countries. The resolution of this problem will contribute to the social and economic development and improvement of the livelihood of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries. I hope that with the encouragement of the United Nations, international cooperation will be strengthened in the process of the exploration and exploitation of new and renewable energy resources to the benefit of the people of the whole world, particularly of the developing countries. I wish the conference success."

ESCAP, ECWA URGE UN AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

OW111928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Bangkok, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Representatives of the under-developed countries in western Asia and the Asia and Pacific region have urged the United Nations to adopt an adequate program of action and measures to enable the least developed countries to overcome their poverty and undertake structural reform of their economies. This view was expressed in a declaration adopted at the ministerial meeting of member states of ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) and ECWA (Economic Commission for Western Asia).

The 2-day meeting which ended here today was convened in preparation for a UN conference on the least developed countries to be held in Paris next month.

The declaration noted that the least developed countries had recorded negative growth during the 1970's and continuing inflation and recession in the developed countries had imposed major difficulties on their already weak economies. It called upon all developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so, to ensure a rapid increase in the flow of concessional assistance to the least developed countries and to provide financial and technical assistance for the development in energy and other fields. A substantially expanded volume of assistance must be accompanied by more liberal and flexible aid policies, it added.

Addressing the meeting today, Chinese permanent representative to ESCAP and Ambassador to Thailand Shen Ping said, "The problems besetting the least developed countries were on the agenda of the United Nations for the whole past decade. But the progress made hitherto is far from satisfactory if compared with the actual needs." It was necessary to convene a conference this year to consider the problems of the least developed countries and to work out international support measures, he said.

NAVAL EXERCISES IN ATLANTIC CALLED SIGNIFICANT

OW071115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Report by XINHUA correspondents Jiang Ruixi and Hu Tairan: "The Naval Exercise 'Ocean Venture '81' and South Atlantic Security"]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (XINHUA)--The joint naval exercise code-named "Ocean Venture '81" and commanded by the Commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet started in the Atlantic Ocean on 1 August. Taking part are 250 warships, 1,000 airplanes and more than 120,000 men from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and other NATO countries.

It is worth noting that the first stage of the naval exercise takes place simultaneously with the yearly joint naval exercises of the United States and South American countries. Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela and Colombia will send dozens of warships to participate in the military maneuvers in the South Atlantic. With the situation in the South Atlantic becoming increasingly unstable due to the mounting Soviet threat to strategic passage in the southern Atlantic Ocean, the current naval exercise of the United States, West European and South American countries, which will move gradually from the south to the north, assumes very unusual significance.

The Soviet military and quasimilitary maneuvers in the South Atlantic have alarmed the United States. Since assuming office, the Reagan administration has actively sought to improve relations with Brazil, Argentina and other Latin American countries to strengthen the security of its southern flank. The South American countries directly threatened by Soviet expansion at sea have shown a high degree of vigilance. Recently retired Commander of the Uruguayan Navy (Wu-ge Ma-ke-si) warned that lately Soviet submarines have often been active in Uruguayan territorial waters in the Atlantic Ocean and that this deserves the attention of the South Atlantic countries. As the contest between expansion and counterexpansion develops, there is a growing tendency among the Latin American countries to strengthen military and political unity [lian he 5114 0678].

At present, the situation in the South Atlantic is complex, interwoven as it is with all kinds of contradictions. As the naval exercise "Ocean Venture '81" unfolds, people can easily and clearly visualize a picture of both rivalry for hegemony and struggle to safeguard security and independence and oppose expansion and infiltration.

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

OW111906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said today that the neutron warhead is an effective deterrent to war and will give the United States a position of strength in arms negotiations with the Soviet Union. The U.S. defense secretary made these remarks in separate interviews with three U.S. broadcasting companies today.

"I think this will increase very largely the ability of the United States and its allies to deter attacks upon us and thereby prevent war completely," Weinberger said.

When asked about what effects this decision will have on arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, Weinberger said the neutron warhead will strengthen the United States' bargaining power. "I think it will have a good effect," he said. "I think we will enter those negotiations whenever they take place, on whatever subject, a great deal stronger and with a far more effective defense."

In a reference to the promptness and violence with which the Soviet Union responded to this U.S. decision, Weinberger replied that the Soviet "propaganda campaign" against the neutron weapon did not work. The neutron weapon "is a weapon which will deter, by its very nature, considerable prospects of attack on the United States and that, I think, is what inflames the Soviets," he said.

The defense secretary added that while blaming the United States for this decision, the Soviet Union did not mention its enormous stockpiles of chemical and biological materials. He also said people should remember that the Soviets have deployed SS-20 missiles with range and accuracy to hit any European targets.

State Department spokesman Allan Romberg also indicated today that the United States has "informed our allies prior to press leaks" and that U.S. allies recognized that President Reagan's decision to produce and store neutron weapons "is strictly an internal U.S. matter."

More Weinberger Comments

OW120240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger listed several "crucial facts" in an article in the Washington POST today to explain the U.S. decision to manufacture and stockpile neutron warheads. They are:

--A massive Soviet buildup sustained over many years has turned the European theater balance against the West, requiring the modernization of NATO's deterrent forces, "as well as of our own capability to deter Soviet threats in other theaters."

--A more certain NATO capability to blunt a Soviet invasion of Europe "will strengthen our ability to deter attack there and lessen the likelihood of either conventional or nuclear war elsewhere."

--"Neutron weapons are more effective and would do less unintended damage to civilian populations than the weapons they replace."

Weinberger said: "The unrelenting Soviet buildup of the last decade flies in the face of the Soviet claim to desire detente with the West; it makes a mockery of the indignation with which the Soviets have attacked this decision to protect our deterrent." He went on to say: There are those who worry that the neutron weapon, because it would not entail massive civilian fatalities near the battlefield, is more likely to be used than the weapon it replaces. "The logical conclusion of this reasoning is that we should make our weapons as indiscriminately damaging as possible--so that we would be deterred from using them. That is not the sort of deterrence that will keep the peace."

SECRETARY OF STATE HAIG ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

GW120806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig stated today that U.S.-Soviet relationship depends on the restraint of the Soviet international interventionism. "Linkage is not a theory; it is a fact of life that we overlook at our peril," he said. Haig noted as the Soviet arsenal grew and the West failed to keep pace, Moscow's interventionism increased. "The Soviets have chosen to use their power to take advantage of instability, especially in the developing world," he declared.

Speaking before the American Bar Association in New Orleans, the secretary of state said the most persistent troubles in U.S.-Soviet relations arise from Soviet intervention in regional conflicts which aggravates tensions and hampers the search for peaceful solutions. "Moscow has earned the enmity and fear of many non-aligned states through such actions as the occupation of Afghanistan and support for Vietnam's subjugation of Kampuchea," he said. Haig said it would be dangerous to ignore Soviet intervention that aggravates every international conflict. He said, "Even as we work to deal with international problems on their own terms, we must deal with Soviet interventionism. A regional approach that fails to appreciate the strategic aspect of Soviet activity will fail ultimately to resolve regional conflicts as well."

He said, "Soviet-American agreements, even in strategic arms control, will not survive Soviet threats to the overall military balance or Soviet encroachment upon our strategic interests in critical regions of the world." Haig said, "We want greater Soviet restraint on the use of force. We want greater Soviet respect for the independence of others. And we want the Soviets to abide by their reciprocal obligations, such as those undertaken in the Helsinki Accords." "The Soviet Union must understand that it cannot succeed in dominating the world through aggression," he said. Haig noted that a more stable and beneficial relationship with the Soviet Union can only be the consequence of a pattern of greater Soviet restraint. "In the absence of such restraint, our military capability, our alliances, and our friendships will enable us to protect our interests," he stated.

FANG YI RECEIVES U.S. UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS

GW111538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Xian, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Fang Yi met here today with a delegation of presidents from four universities of the U.S. state of Texas. The delegation arrived here yesterday evening at the invitation of the academy of sciences of China. In the meantime, Fang Yi briefed the guests on China's educational system and historical sites and relics in Shaanxi Province. Present were Li Lianbi, vice governor of Shaanxi, and Hua Shoujun, vice president of the Xian branch of the academy of sciences of China.

JAPANESE RALLY DEMANDS KIM TAE-CHUNG'S FREEDOM

OW081744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--One thousand and five hundred people from all walks of life held a rally here tonight, demanding restoration of Kim Tae-chung's freedom by the South Korean authorities. Kim Tae-chung, a noted South Korean democrat, was kidnapped by South Korean agents from here to Seoul eight years ago today. The Chon Tu-hwan clique unjustifiably sentenced Kim to life imprisonment on January 23 this year.

Attending the rally were Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, noted commentator Shin Aochi, politicians, scholars, workers and others. At the rally, Professor Narihiko Ito of the (?Chuo) University appealed for further expanding the movement to rescue Kim Tae-chung.

Hideo Den, a representative of the United Social Democratic Party, gave an account of the state Kim Tae-chung is now in. Earlier, 300 Tokyo citizens held a protest march before the "embassy" of the South Korean puppet regime here, demanding an immediate release of Kim Tae-chung.

JAPAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER TAKAO KAMEOKA TOURS PRC

Meets Lin Hujia

OW071620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Aug (XINHUA)--Lin Hujia, Chinese minister of agriculture, held talks here this afternoon with Takao Kameoka, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, on strengthening exchanges between the two countries on agricultural techniques and cooperative research on plant resources.

The Japanese guests arrived here at noon today. In the evening, they were honored at a banquet hosted by Minister Lin. The two ministers toasted to the growth of the friendly Sino-Japanese relationship. During their visit to China, the Japanese minister and his colleagues will visit the Southwest China city of Kunming before going to Rangoon.

Meets Wan Li

OW081606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li today met with Takao Kameoka, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The two discussed cooperation between China and Japan in agricultural science and technology.

The vice premier said China will develop her agriculture according to local conditions to give full play to their benefits and arouse the peasants' enthusiasm. "This policy has proven effective," he said. "We strive for big development in our agricultural production and ecological balance within a short period of time," he said. "We are willing to learn from advanced agricultural science and technology of Japan and other countries." Kameoka said the exchanges between Japan and China are an important aspect in strengthening friendly relations between the two countries. "The Japanese Government will continue to work for the promotion of agricultural cooperation between the governments of the two countries," he said.

Also present were Chinese Minister of Agriculture Lin Hujia and Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida.

SINO-JAPAN AMITY GET-TOGETHER OPENS IN SHANGHAI

OW071842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Shanghai, 7 Aug (XINHUA)--A 2-day "Sino-Japan friendship get-together" opened here today. The get-together was jointly sponsored by the Shanghai branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Japan-China Friendship Association.

An 80-member delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association, led by its Director-General Toshio Kurihara, is participating in the event. The delegation consists of dancers, musicians, amateur calligraphers, sportsmen and sportswomen. At today's get-together, the Chinese and Japanese artists entertained the audience with music and dances. The Shanghai women basketball team played a match with the delegation team and calligraphers of the two countries demonstrated their skills.

This evening, the Shanghai branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception in honor of the Japanese guests. Addressing the reception, Zhao Xingzhi, president of the Shanghai branch of the friendship association, said, "Further strengthening of the people-to-people contacts and exchanges between the two countries is important to the improvement of Sino-Japanese friendship." On behalf of the people of Shanghai, Zhao thanked the Japan-China Friendship Association. He said he hoped the two organizations would work in close cooperation and endeavor to further develop friendship between the two countries.

In his speech, Kurihara said: "There exist more than 2,000 years of history of friendly contacts between the two peoples of Japan and China." He said the Japan-China friendship is unprecedented with its frequent exchanges in various fields. He said that he hoped such get-together activities would become popular.

HAN YING MEETS JAPANESE YOUTH LEAGUE DELEGATION

OW101650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, met here today with a delegation from the Japanese Labor Youth League led by Shinpei Kita, chairman of the Central Committee of the league. A banquet was given for the guests.

The nine-member delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Youth Federation. The Japanese will visit Shenyang, Changchun and Shanghai.

ZHAO ZIYANG UNABLE TO VISIT JAPAN THIS YEAR

OW051243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Aug [KYODO]--Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang will be unable to visit Japan this year, Foreign Ministry sources said Wednesday. The sources said Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua told his to his Japanese counterpart Sunao Sonoda when they met in Mexico recently. The sources added that it is hoped that Zhao will be able to visit Japan in mid-September.

ZHAO LEAVES MALAYSIA, REMARKS ON RELATIONS, SRV

0W111646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left here today by special plane for Singapore after concluding a 2-day official goodwill visit to Malaysia. Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed bade farewell to the Chinese premier at the airport. Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie also was at the airport.

During his stay here, Zhao held talks with Mahathir. Their views on many major issues are similar to each other. Zhao explained the Chinese Government's stand on Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, including China's views on a solution to the occupation. Zhao also pointed out that China had been the country before 1975 to provide maximum aid to Vietnam.

Sino-Vietnamese relations deteriorated, Zhao said, because of regional hegemonism in Southeast Asia by Vietnam. China, of course, will not support Vietnam's expansion policies, he said. Under these circumstances, he added, Vietnam has collaborated with the Soviet Union, for both of them are after external expansion. Zhao stressed that China opposes only Vietnam's aggression and expansion policies. Once Vietnam's leaders renounce regional hegemonism, China's relations with Vietnam will improve immediately, he said. Vietnam has deployed 60 percent of its troops along the Sino-Vietnamese border, Zhao said. The resistance movement of Democratic Kampuchea is pinning down another 200,000 Vietnamese troops. Otherwise, he explained, Vietnam would have invaded and occupied other Southeast Asian countries.

Mahathir briefed Zhao on the ASEAN states' plan for solving the Kampuchean problem. Both premiers stated that the general objectives of China and Malaysia on the Kampuchean problem are identical.

Referring to China's relations with the Communist Party of Malaya, Zhao said: "The relations are only political and moral ones. We are not willing to make the issues left over by history hinder the normal development of the friendly relations between the two countries and has done its utmost for this." [sentence as received] Mahathir indicated that he has noticed the efforts made by the Chinese Government in this respect.

During their talks, Zhao and Mahathir expressed their desire for active development of trade and instructed departments involved in trade to continue consultations. Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang met today with Malaysian Minister of Trade and Industry Ahmad Rithauddeen and Minister of Primary Industries Leong Khee Seong and discussed the development of trade between the two countries.

COVERAGE OF ZHAO ZIYANG TOUR OF SINGAPORE

Greeted By Finance Minister

0W112259 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Singapore, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived here by special plane for a 2-day official visit to Singapore, the last leg of his three-nation Southeast Asian tour. After the special plane landed at the Changi International Airport at 1545, the Chinese premier was greeted at the foot of the ramp by Singaporean Finance Minister Hon Sui Sen and other government officials.

In a written statement distributed at the airport, Premier Zhao conveyed to the Singaporean Government and people the cordial greetings and good wishes of the Chinese Government and people. He said: "In recent years, the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Singapore have been making progress. The exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries has deepened our mutual understanding and friendship. During my visit to your country, I will exchange views with the leaders of Singapore on questions of common concern. I am convinced that the current visit will yield positive results."

Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew warmly welcomed the Chinese premier in front of the Istana (Presidential Palace). After they mounted the decorated dais, a guard of honour saluted with rifles and the military band played the national anthems of the two countries. Premier Zhao reviewed the guard of honour. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew then guided Premier Zhao to meet Singaporean Cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, and Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu arrived here on the same plane. Among the Singaporean Government officials present at the welcoming ceremony were Second Deputy Prime Minister S. Rajaratnam, Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan and Minister of Trade and Industry and Minister for Health Goh Chok Tong. Chinese Deputy Commercial Representative in Singapore Fang Dihuai was also present.

Lee on PRC, ASEAN, Kampuchea

0W120120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Singapore, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew declared here today that although China and ASEAN are not in total agreement on Kampuchea, it is important that these differences be resolved in the spirit of the international conference on Kampuchea and not exploited by the Vietnamese or the Soviets. He was speaking at the banquet he hosted in honour of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

"China and ASEAN have worked together to achieve several common objectives over Kampuchea," the prime minister pointed out. "Both sides want a Kampuchea freed of Vietnamese domination and occupation." "We both agree that Vietnamese occupation will turn out to be a costly mistake for Vietnam and for Vietnam's backers, the Soviet Union," he stressed. "We are not, however, in total agreement on the details of what will follow a Vietnamese withdrawal. Nevertheless, it is important that we do not allow these differences to be exploited by the Vietnamese or the Soviets, and it is as important that we resolve it in accordance with the full spirit of the declaration of the special international conference on Kampuchea last month at the UN."

He said, "If superpower intrusion into the area is to be avoided, a development not sought by ASEAN, nor welcomed by China, the cooperation that now exists between China and the ASEAN countries can and must continue after the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea is ended. "Much will depend on whether in the meantime China and ASEAN can build up trust and confidence in their common long-term interests in economic cooperation and genuine political noninterference in the internal affairs of ASEAN countries."

Referring to the question of communist parties in the ASEAN countries, the prime minister said: "None of the ASEAN countries has any need for communism or communist parties to bring about a better society and a better economic life for its peoples. Every ASEAN government is convinced that its own communists are threats only because of outside assistance and interference."

He expressed the hope that the Chinese premier's visit will establish that "there is a common need for long-term cooperation between China and ASEAN to achieve higher common objectives: the security, stability and progress of China, of ASEAN, and of all the countries of East and Southeast Asia, including, eventually, the countries of Indochina."

Zhao on Southeast Asia

OW120126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0111 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Singapore, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in his speech at the banquet hosted by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew urged Southeast Asian and other peace-loving countries to strengthen their unity and take effective measures to check aggression and safeguard peace. "It is becoming more and more clear that the foreign aggression against Kampuchea is an important step of strategic significance by the hegemonists in their attempt for world domination, their aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia will by no means stop in Kampuchea and Indochina," he warned.

He declared: "The Chinese Government supports the efforts made by the ASEAN countries to implement the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Kampuchean question and supports the declaration and resolution adopted at the recent international conference on Kampuchea. All foreign troops must withdraw from Kampuchea, and free elections will be held under UN supervision. We wish to see an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea with a coalition government of national union embracing all the patriotic forces. I am sure that the joint efforts of all the justice-upholding countries will lead to a just and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean question."

The premier recalled that during Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's visit to China last November, they had an exchange of views on ways of developing the friendly relations between the two countries. "We both believed that with the economic development of our respective countries, the two sides would be able to cooperate in many areas on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. In recent years, the volume of our bilateral trade has been increasing annually, our economic and technological cooperation has made a good start and our friendly contacts and cultural exchanges have kept expanding. The development of friendly relations between China and Singapore is not only consonant with the common aspirations of the two peoples, but conducive to the maintenance of peace and security in Southeast Asia."

Zhao on Communist Parties

OW120130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Singapore, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew here this evening that China's relations with the communist parties of the ASEAN countries are "only political and moral." He was speaking at a banquet, given in his honor, with reference to Lee Kuan Yew's remarks on the matter. Each of the world's communist parties, he pointed out, "is a product of the society of its own country."

The relationship between a communist party and the government of its own country, he went on, "is a matter to be handled by that country. We do not interfere in the affairs of other countries. Likewise, we do not interfere with the policies and activities of another communist party; that is for that communist party to decide itself. As for the problems left over from the past, we have done our utmost to solve them so that they would not hinder the development of our relations with the ASEAN countries. We have not the slightest intention to build our own sphere of influence. We sincerely wish to see the ASEAN nations prosperous, stable and strong."

He declared, "China has no ulterior motive and its attitude is open and aboveboard in this respect." The Chinese premier added that he had made this principled stand clear at a press conference in Manila on August 9.

Hold First Round Talks

OW111758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Singapore, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang held his first round of talks with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew here this afternoon. Present on the Singapore side were First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Kang Swee, Second Deputy Prime Minister S. Rajaratnam, Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan and Finance Minister Hon Sui Sen. Among those on the Chinese side were Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, and Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu.

Calls on Acting President

OW120845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Singapore, 12 Aug (XINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang paid a courtesy call on acting President of the Republic of Singapore Dr Yeoh Ghim Seng here this morning. Dr Yeoh warmly received the Chinese premier in the drawing room of Istana. During their cordial conversation, Premier Zhao conveyed to Dr Yeoh the best regards and an invitation to visit China at a convenient date from Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. Dr Yeoh expressed thanks for the invitation.

Accompanying Premier Zhao on the call were Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong and Deputy Secretary-General Chen Chu. Present on the occasion was Singaporean Minister-in-Attendance and Finance Minister Hon Sui Sen.

Further Reportage

For further reportage of Premier Zhao Ziyang's arrival in Singapore and talks with leaders, see the Malaysia & Singapore section of the 12 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PHILIPPINES PRESS PRAISE RECENT ZHAO VISIT

OW111520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Manila, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent visit to the Philippines was highly appraised by newspapers here. In its editorial today the BULLETIN said that Chinese Premier Zhao's recent visit to the Philippines "was meant to underline the friendly relations, to agree on measures that will enhance those relations and to drive home the point that the Chinese leadership is proceeding." "Presumably, it is the hope of most of the neighbors that its present course will eventually lead to the prosperity of China's population of about 900 million.

"In the long run, China's economic condition will play a major role in the stability of our part of the world. For that matter so will the prosperity of all the countries in the region without exception. The common prosperity of all should be the long-run objective of all Asians," the editorial concluded.

Another newspaper, the DAILY EXPRESS, in an editorial said yesterday that "China's policy of cooperation coincides with that of Southeast Asian governments who believe that peace and stability in the region must be maintained through close cooperation and understanding." It said China has apparently proposed the road for the developing nations of Southeast Asia—to spur development and strengthen the nations against threats to the region. "Understanding, cooperation, and unity—not global power politics—will assure preservation of peace, stability, and progress in the area," the editorial emphasized.

SINGAPORE'S ANTI-AGGRESSION FOREIGN POLICY

OW101353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 10 Aug 81

[("Roundup: Singapore Adheres to Foreign Policy of Opposing Aggression and Safeguarding Peace"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)—Singapore has followed a foreign policy of preserving peace in Southeast Asia and opposing aggression and expansion. It is playing a positive role in upholding justice on the Kampuchean problem and other major international issues. The country has condemned the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, at various international conferences, demanding that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea and Afghanistan. For example, at the summit meeting of the British Commonwealth nations in Asia and the Pacific, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew pointed out that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and Soviet aggression in Afghanistan set "precedents for open armed intervention." "All right-thinking people want foreign forces out of Kampuchea," he said.

As a member of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations, Singapore is one of the sponsors of the resolutions on Kampuchea adopted at the last two years' United Nations General Assembly sessions.

Lee Kuan Yew said the solution for the Kampuchean problem is in UN resolutions, which state that all foreign troops must withdraw from Kampuchea. At the UN special emergency meeting for deliberating the Afghan situation in January 1980, Singapore sided with many other countries in presenting a proposal for troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.

During the non-aligned foreign ministers meeting last February in New Delhi, Singapore's Foreign Minister Dhanabalan asked participating countries to continue supporting "the legal position of Democratic Kampuchea in the Non-aligned Movement." In addition, he tabled an amendment so the term "withdrawal of all foreign forces" from Kampuchea was written in the meeting's declaration.

Singapore has also joined other countries in urging the Soviet and Vietnamese withdrawal from Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Singapore's prime minister and foreign minister issued joint statements and communiques with the leaders of Nepal, Japan, Kuwait, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, calling for foreign troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

Singapore's leaders pointed out that Soviet expansion is the greatest threat to peace in the world. In an interview last year with the Indonesian weekly TIME, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said it is the Soviet Union that has posed a direct threat to Southeast Asia because it has constantly strengthened Vietnam's military strength. The Soviet Union "is out to be the strongest power in the world with the greatest influence in all the strategic parts of the world, including the Straits of Malacca," he said.

In a statement after he took office in June 1980, Foreign Minister Dhanabalan said the most current pressing problem is the realization that the most immediate threat comes from the Soviet Union.

The Singapore Government has taken positive measures to resist Soviet and Vietnamese aggression and expansion. In March 1980, Singapore declared that Soviet aircraft would not be allowed to pass through Singapore to Indochina. In addition, Singapore does not allow Soviet vessels to use Singapore's ports, and the Soviets are not granted facilities for repair. When these decisions were announced, Dhanabalan said, "We do not want to make it easy for the Soviets to give support to those they are backing."

Despite repeated consultations between the Soviet and Singapore Governments, Soviet naval and auxiliary vessels are still not allowed to enter Singaporean ports. In July 1980, the Singapore Government planned to cut trade with Vietnam and announced it would no longer provide Vietnam with strategic materials including oil products.

In the struggle for preserving peace and security in Southeast Asia, Singapore repeatedly stressed the unity among the ASEAN countries. Deputy Prime Minister S. Rajaratnam said, "The ASEAN countries, with a population totaling 200 million and with world support, are able to defeat aggression from outside as long as they unite as one."

When Thailand was confronted with possible invasion by Vietnamese troops, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said, "The united force of the ASEAN countries must be brought into full play in mobilizing the international community to support Thailand and in helping it control the Thai-Kampuchean border areas." In order to maintain peace and stability in Southeast Asia, he said the ASEAN countries should strengthen cooperation with the United States and Japan.

REMIN RIBAO ON POSITION, ROLE OF ASEAN COUNTRIES

HE080803 Beijing REMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 81 p 7

[Special commentary by Lin Xiaozeng [2651 1321 5855-0701]: "The Position and Role of the ASEAN Countries"]

[Text] Situated where two oceans meet, the strategic position of the ASEAN countries is important. In recent years, in the face of the aggression and expansion of the big and small hegemonists--the Soviet Union and Vietnam--they have endeavored to strengthen regional cooperation, develop their economies, and strengthen their defense forces so as to resist aggression, control, subversion and penetration from outside. At the same time they have paid attention to gaining the support of international forces opposed to Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonism. At present the ASEAN countries are in an important position in the antihegemonist struggle in Asia, and are playing a positive role in it.

The ASEAN countries are situated at the meeting point of the Pacific and Indian Oceans and also at the junction of Asia and Oceania. Their strategic position is important. Their position and role have become still more important in recent years, because the Soviet Union and Vietnam have pushed a policy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia.

Back in 1969, Brezhnev put forward his proposal on establishing an "Asian collective security system," as a Soviet strategy for Asian expansion. After the end of the Vietnam war, Vietnamese ambitions to dominate Southeast Asia soared dramatically and gained the active support of the Soviet Union. Colluding with each other and working hand in glove, the Soviet Union and Vietnam occupied Kampuchea, took control of Laos, intruded into Thailand, and posed a serious threat to Southeast Asia. In the Soviet Union's hegemonist strategy, expansion into Southeast Asia fits in with the invasion of Afghanistan and threats to the Persian Gulf, since to cut the West's oil routes and seize the Malacca Strait, where two oceans meet, represents an important cardinal link in completing its global strategic plans. And Vietnamese regional hegemonism has just turned into the best assistant to the Soviet Union in accomplishing this strategic intention. Hence, the ASEAN countries are in an important position in the antihegemonist struggle in Asia.

The aggression and expansion of the big and small hegemonists--the Soviet Union and Vietnam--pose a grave threat to the economic construction, national security and independence and territorial integrity of ASEAN. To deal with this situation, in recent years the ASEAN countries have set to work to strengthen themselves, stressed the strengthening of regional cooperation, developed their economies, promoted social stability and strengthened national defense forces in order to increase their ability to resist aggression, control, subversion and penetration from outside. In foreign affairs, the ASEAN countries have paid attention to coordinating their policies, strengthened unity, and also attached very great importance to gaining the support of international forces opposed to Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonism. These measures taken by the ASEAN countries have greatly strengthened their unity and cooperation and enabled them to play a positive role in preserving peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

The notable characteristics of regional cooperation among the ASEAN countries are: strengthening economic cooperation, providing mutual military support, and practicing close political coordination. The ASEAN countries have held more than 10 conferences of their economic ministers since 1976 to discuss fields for cooperation and draw up cooperation plans. Regional economic cooperation in ASEAN has made relatively great progress. First, in the field of energy, Indonesia and Malaysia are oil exporters, while the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore rely on imports for over 90 percent of their oil. For this reason, the economic committee of the ASEAN oil council reached an agreement stipulating priority in oil supply for oil-deficient member nations, and also considered expanding power grids between member nations and exchanging data in the field of energy development, to further facilitate the practice of each supplying what the other needs and to strengthen cooperation. In addition, the ASEAN countries have instituted preferential trade among themselves. They have vigorously promoted mutual trade and enabled their economies to flourish. In the field of finance, they have set up an ASEAN banking council and are also planning to establish an ASEAN finance company. They have also strengthened cooperation in various other fields including shipping, industry, postal services, tourism and so on.

Following the intensification of the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonist threat in recent years, the ASEAN countries have all paid attention to strengthening their defense forces; bilateral and multilateral military cooperation has developed quite fast, thus facilitating common measures against threats of aggression from outside. ASEAN is not a military bloc, but its members are determined to provide mutual support and to cooperate closely in the struggle against aggression from outside. When Vietnam intruded into Thailand in 1980, the ASEAN countries all announced their support for Thailand in resisting the Vietnamese aggression.

The ASEAN countries profoundly understand that strengthening unity is the primary condition for dealing with aggression and interference from outside, and so in recent years they have formed a pattern in foreign affairs of mutual exchange of information, close consultation, coordination of measures, and unity toward the outside world. Although the circumstances, interests and viewpoints of each member nation differ, and while there are also certain conflicts and differences of opinion among them, they have all adopted a relatively united stand on all major principle and policy issues in dealing with the threat from the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and this is always based on the stand of ASEAN as an entity. Apart from strengthening ASEAN, these actions have repeatedly foiled Soviet and Vietnamese conspiracies to sow dissension.

The ASEAN countries have attached great importance to gaining the support of the international antihegemonic forces in their struggle to oppose hegemonic threats and preserve national independence and sovereignty. In recent years they have greatly strengthened their relations of cooperation with the United States, Japan, the EEC and Australia, New Zealand, and so on. And in view of the important position of the ASEAN countries in the antihegemonic struggle in the Asia-Pacific region, the Western countries have greatly stepped up their economic aid and political support for them. The United States has also promised to step up its military aid for the ASEAN countries.

China and the ASEAN countries all belong to the Third World. They have common experiences, and at present they are facing together the task of opposing hegemonism, preserving national independence and building their national economies. There is therefore a solid basis for strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between them. The strengthening of Sino-ASEAN relations in recent years has conformed to the desires and interests of their peoples and helped to oppose hegemonism and preserve peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. China has clearly announced her support for the ASEAN proposal on establishing a zone of freedom, peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia. China always holds that it is her duty to do her best to support the ASEAN countries in opposing the threat of Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonism.

Practice has proven it is completely correct for the ASEAN countries to strive to gain the support of the international antihegemonic forces and to strengthen cooperation with them. Today, ASEAN's position and role in the antihegemonic struggle has been greatly enhanced and strengthened, and ASEAN has gained international appreciation everywhere.

The serious and principled attitude of the ASEAN countries on the Kampuchea issue shows in a conspicuous way that these countries are a force that can by no means be neglected on the international political scene. Since the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, the ASEAN countries have resolutely denounced Vietnam's crimes in violating the UN Charter and committing aggression against the territory and sovereignty of other countries. They have continued to recognize and support the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and refused to recognize the Heng Samrin puppet regime rigged up by Vietnam. At the UN General Assembly sessions in 1979 and 1980, the ASEAN countries took the lead in upholding justice and resolutely supported the legal seating of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations. At the proposal and instigation of the ASEAN countries, both these UN General Assembly sessions adopted resolutions by overwhelming majorities, demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The ASEAN countries have also made unwavering efforts this year to promote the implementation of these resolutions.

At the conference of Islamic foreign ministers and the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries, the ASEAN nations exposed and denounced Vietnam's aggressive behavior and appealed to all countries attending the conferences to support the ASEAN stand. They also worked hard to have the conferences pass resolutions urging the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The Soviet Union and Vietnam resorted to a mixture of soft and hard tactics to counteract the UN resolutions on the Kampuchea issue. They consistently enticed and pressured the ASEAN countries to abandon their proposal on convening a UN international conference on the Kampuchea issue, and also demanded that the ASEAN countries hold a so-called regional conference with the countries of Indochina. The ASEAN countries saw through the Soviet-Vietnamese conspiracy, and absolutely rejected their plan. The UN international conference on the Kampuchea issue was recently held in New York, and gained positive results. In the preparations for and in the course of this conference, the ASEAN countries displayed the spirit of consultation and made valuable contributions to the relatively unanimous final results of the conference.

The ASEAN countries have already played a positive role and scored notable results in the struggle to curb Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonist expansion in Southeast Asia. Of course, the path of the struggle remains long and tortuous. It can be predicted that the ASEAN countries will certainly be able to overcome obstacles and difficulties and continue to play a positive role and make still greater contributions in the cause of opposing hegemonism and preserving peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

LAO ROYAL FAMILY MEMBERS FLEE TO THAILAND

OW120808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Bangkok, 12 Aug (XINHUA)--Eight Laotians said to be members of the Laotian royal family fled their country by crossing the Mekong River in a fishing boat yesterday, according to reports reaching here today. The eight landed at Sri Chiang Mai District, Mong Khai Province, with a servant. They were led by Prince Thon Patnak, 57, who said he was a member of King Sisavang Vathana's family.

The prince, a former adviser on internal and external trade to the Ministry of Industry, said he was sent to Viengxay town in Xam Neua Province in 1975 to work as a peasant and fled to Thailand to escape what he described as a campaign in Laos to eliminate royalty by working them to death. Some Laotian refugees here confirmed the identities of the prince and his family.

On August 5, two other Laotian princes fled to Thailand by clinging to a banana-trunk-raft. All the royalty have asked for political asylum in third countries.

BRIEFS

SHIPS FOR HONG KONG--Shenyang, 1 Aug (XINHUA)--The Dalian shipyard, Liaoning Province, has signed contracts with three Hong Kong firms for the building of eight 27,000-ton bulk cargo ships. The Hong Kong firms are Regent Shipping Co S.A., Green Island Inc and Wheelock Maritime International Ltd. The first ship will be delivered in November and the rest between 1982 and 1983. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0112 GMT 1 Aug 81 OW]

SWEDEN NOTES IMPROVEMENTS IN NATIONALITIES POLICY

OW111600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--A contemporary history researcher from Sweden said recently that China's policies on nationalities have improved people's lives in Tibet and Inner Mongolia. The regions have more right to autonomy now. Before departing China after his third visit to Tibet in June, Christer Leopold, former president of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation, said he had seen production development, improved life and religious freedom in Tibet and Inner Mongolia. "China's policies on nationalities have been well implemented in the two autonomous regions," he said.

Leopold visited Tibet in 1977, 1980 and 1981. He is one of the first Swedes to visit Lhassa. He said Tibet has changed under the Chinese Communist Party's policies. During his first visit he saw the destructive influence of "left" deviation, he said. Leopold said changes were made after party leaders Hu Yaobang and Wan Li inspected Tibet in 1980.

Most of the cadres Leopold met during his recent visit were Tibetans and the number of high-ranking Tibetan cadres has steadily been increasing, he said. When he first visited Tibet, signs of organizations and shops were written in Han (China's ethnic majority) language only. But on his last visit, signs were in both Han and Tibetan or in Tibetan only, he said.

Leopold said Tibetans told him they are happier and richer than in the past. A Tibetan painter told him he was paid 90 yuan a month for working at the Potala Palace in Lhassa city. Under new flexible economic policies practiced in the autonomous region, the man opened a small workshop at his home to paint furniture, from which he can earn 500 yuan, tax free, a month, he said.

In rural areas near Lhassa, Leopold said, every household had a private plot and collective production had been expanded. He said individual income had also increased. In one commune, each peasant received about 400 yuan a year from the commune, not including income from their plots and sideline occupations, he said. Leopold said he saw more bicycles on the streets and more people were wearing clothes of better quality.

The history researcher said 1,500,000 Tibetans living in the 1,200,000-square-kilometer region suffered from exploitation under the serf system of the past. After the peaceful liberation in 1951, changes have taken place in Tibet. Leopold said that in the early 1940's the only wheel to be found in Tibet was the lama's prayer wheel. The people now use ox and horse carts, trucks and bicycles for transportation, he said. Leopold said he had visited some small agricultural machinery factories equipped with machine tools and modern agriculture equipment in the countryside.

EDUCATION MINISTER RECEIVES FRG DELEGATION

OW111854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Jiang Nanxiang, Chinese minister of education, gave a banquet for Bjorn Engholm, minister for education and science of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his party in the Great Hall of the People this evening. Guenther Schoedel, West German ambassador to China, also attended.

Engholm and his party arrived yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education. The guests will examine China's higher and occupational education systems. They will also visit Xian, Wuhan and Shanghai.

ITALIAN DOCTORS MEET PRC DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER

AU062015 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Aug (ANSA)--A group of twenty Italian physicians, on the staffs of university medical schools and Rome hospital medical chiefs of staff, met today with the Chinese deputy minister for health, Guo Ziheng, who expressed the desire to broaden contacts between the two countries in the medical field and especially as regards public health.

The delegation of Italian doctors, led by Msgr Fiorenzo Angelini, a bishop who acts as chaplain for Rome's public hospitals, arrived in Beijing on Monday. They are the most highly-qualified Italian public health representatives to travel to China on visit. During their stay in the capital, the Italian physicians have met with members of the Chinese medical academy for consultations on such issues as laying the groundwork for public health programs and experiences in health care, campaigns against infectious diseases and methods employed in public health education. Also taken up in these talks were specialized matters such as the prevention of professional diseases, dermatology, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology. The Italian and Chinese physicians reached agreement for a periodic exchange of publications and scientific reports in their respective fields.

Tomorrow, the group of Italian doctors will leave the capital to begin a ten-day swing through Shanghai, Guilin and Guangzhou.

XIN SHI QI ON ORIGIN OF EUROPEAN COMMUNISM

HK110328 Beijing XIN SHI QI in Chinese No 4, Apr 81 pp 35-37

[Article by Zhang Huiqing [1728 1920 0615]: "The Origin and Development of 'European Communism'"]

[Text] "European communism" is an important intellectual trend in the contemporary international communist movement. It has brought up some issues that are worth exploring and researching. It is already attracting more and more world attention.

The term "European communism" began to be adopted in the mid-1970's and was gradually popularized. Some people took it as the communist "specter" that was haunting Europe. Its emergence soon caused uneasiness and suspicion in the capitalist world. Some bourgeois politicians in the United States and the West described it as a plot and conspiracy by the communists, like a "Trojan horse." Its objectives were to "adopt the guise of a wolf in sheep's clothing to invade the political fortress of capitalist democracy," and "destruction of the Free World." Likewise the Soviet Union also launched severe criticism of it; and maintained that it would lead world international communism astray; and treated it as a total betrayal of Marxism-Leninism but "being commensurate with the interests of imperialism and invading forces." It was unusual for such an intellectual trend to come under attack from two distinctly different sides.

What concepts does "European communism" stand for? What ideology does it hold? How does it nurture and develop? Is it a hope or threat to international communism? In recent years there have been many different comments outside this country on this interesting issue. These comments come from different standpoints and are diversified. Leaders of the "Eurocommunist" parties have also deliberated on this but their accounts are not consistent with one another. "Eurocommunism" is a complicated issue because it is still evolving. This article will give an account for reference.

I

In recent years, communists of certain nations have tried to take into account the internal conditions in striving independently on their socialist road, discarding a fixed model of approach. Gramsci, the founder of the Italian Communist Party, was the first one to promulgate this idea. He proposed that since the political superstructures of Europe were different from czarist Russia in Lenin's time, central and West European countries should adopt strategies different from those of the Bolshevik revolution.

In a speech given on 27 February 1946 in Sofia, Dimitrov clearly pointed out: "Different nations will not go along a predetermined road on their way to socialism. They will take a different road from the Soviet Union's work in their own way. The approach taken will depend upon the historical, racial, social and cultural conditions in seeking our Bulgarian road to socialism." That was then followed by the same opinion expressed by Togliatti of the French communists and Thorez of the Italian communists. This can be considered as the intellectual genesis of "European communism."

In June 1948, Yugoslavia was expelled from the Cominform. A year later, the Yugoslavian Communist Party, under the leadership of Tito, proclaimed three ideological stands. (1) Each Communist Party is equal in the international communist movement, oppose any central leadership. (2) Every socialist state should be politically and economically equal. (3) Each country will take its own road to socialism which depends on its own traditional, cultural, political and economic factors. At the same time, Yugoslavia started on its own model of socialism--autonomous socialism. In the minds of European communists, the Yugoslavian episode laid the foundation stone of today's "European communism."

In 1968, Soviet military intervention in Czechoslovakia provoked a strong reaction from the West European communist parties. Many of them were determined to search for their own roads of development; it was at that time that European communism began to rise.

Since the 1970's, some parties of advanced nations with compatible ideological inclinations began close collaboration. Through consultation, they exchanged ideas, and developed some mutually agreed viewpoints. There was a strong need for a term which stood for this new ideology; but the search for a suitable one was in vain. Some people referred to it as "autonomism" or "reformed communism", but these were unacceptable. In 1975, the term "European communism" began in the West European press. It was first adopted by the Italian and Spanish Communist Parties. Though the term was not too congenial and not accepted by a few communist parties in Europe, some outside Europe acknowledged it. That term was undoubtedly pertinent as the emblem of a new intellectual trend in some developed European countries. In the "Spanish-Italian Communist Party Manifesto" proclaimed in July this year, the term "European communism" was confirmed. Then the Yugoslav communist alliance and other parties recognized it. Since then, "European communism" has appeared as a new intellectual trend for people all over the world.

In March 1977, Spanish, Italian, and French Communist Party leaders met in Madrid and proclaimed a joint communique on the "resolution on realizing socialism through democracy and liberty." Generally speaking, these three parties are the nucleus of "Eurocommunism," especially the Italian and Spanish Communist Parties which are the most representative. At present, parties included or inclined toward "Eurocommunism" apart from those of Italy, Spain and France are the communist parties (or labor parties) of England, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, San Marino, Sweden, Denmark, Greece (internal faction) and Iceland.

II

On the whole, the basic outlook of "European communism" can be boiled down to the following principal aspects:

1. It refuses to acknowledge a "leading center" or "leading party" in the international communist movement. It stresses independence, equal rights and nonintervention in other parties' internal affairs.

Each party should formulate and execute its policy according to the peculiarities of each state and resist a central party line for all. It devised a "seeking unity through diversification" and will not promote the Soviet Union's notion of "proletarian internationalism." Instead terms and concepts like "international consolidation" and "new internationalism" will be adopted to expand the influence of international links.

2. It stands for a democratic approach to socialism, allowing the possibility of different nations taking different approaches on their roads to socialism. Developed countries with democratic traditions may refrain from violent revolution; but should utilize the existing institutions. Through parliamentary election or alliance with the masses outside parliament, it should rely on the will of the majority of the people to attain power, and then transit peacefully to socialism. However it will not discard the possibility of using violence against violence if it deems it necessary.

3. Instead of Marxism-Leninism, it will adopt revolutionary Marxism or scientific socialism as the ideological framework. It will emphasize the ideological framework. It will emphasize the free discussion of various issues under scientific socialism. Marxism is considered "not as a static and stubborn school of thought." Taking internal conditions as the point of departure, it will actively develop and practice Marxism.

4. It recognizes the party as the organization of the advanced elements of the working class but also stresses its democratic and mass nature. The party is taken as "a new mass party." In terms of organizational principles, it is generally agreed on democratic centralism but opposes Soviet-style "democratic centralism." The latter is considered to be a bureaucratic centralized institution which must necessarily issue commands from the top to the bottom. It also declares that it is not the only political party of the working class within a country and acknowledges that the social democratic party (socialist party and labor party) are also political parties of the working class.

5. It stands for the establishment of government by the working class, disapproving of the concept of proletarian dictatorship which is considered as the amalgam of violence, one-party rule and dictatorship. The latter concept is incompatible with the line and objective of "Eurocommunism." It advocates extensive alliance and discards the simplified version of class formula. Apart from alliance with the left, it should also win the coalition of the middle-of-the-road factions. Only democratic proposals will be raised to "make allowances." Communist parties will not seek a "leading position" in the coalition but will treat themselves as equal partners with other political parties.

6. It considered that the working class, after gaining power, should not pursue one-party rule but should advocate a multiparty democratic socialist approach. Its characteristics are an amalgam of a social system of ownership of the means of production and a political institution of parliamentary democracy. In economic terms, the primary means of production and transactional materials will be socialized and centralized, while allowing the existence of free enterprise. The workers will have adequate decisionmaking power in enterprises and people will enjoy the maximum liberty and judicial independence. All citizens will, through regular general elections, exercise the sovereignty of the state and practice a multiparty system. The opposition party will have the right to exist and maneuver and if it gets the majority of votes in an election and the communist party is defeated, the people's decision should be respected. That is because communist parties are not equivalent to the "state" but are a part of society and the state. It realizes that a party that does not distinguish between party and state is as absurd as a church that does not differentiate between church and state.

In terms of fundamental ideological issues and basic ideas, the "Eurocommunist" parties regard this as distinctly different from the idea of cooperation with social democratic parties. Some European communists again warn against mixing up European communism with social democracy.

They are different in the following way: "European communist" parties advocate reforming the capitalist system; but social democratic parties only want to improve it. However the latter also advocate a slogan like "democratic socialism."

"European communism" is the product of the special conditions of developed capitalist countries, particularly those of West Europe. European communists consider, taking into account the special conditions of West Europe, that there are three important factors in realizing their advocacy:

1. After the war, the technological revolution and extensive application of advanced scientific techniques brought about a rapid surge in productivity. There were obvious changes in the class structure of these countries. The working class, especially "white collar workers" increased. There appeared in society teams of scientists, professors and research technicians and various specialists and intellectuals who were influential. Most of them live on wages. The spiritual conditions they need for cultural and creative work are incompatible with the demands of the profit-maximizing capitalists whom they are obliged to obey. They are not content to be employed as long-term slaves. This is a potential revolutionary force. At the same time, there exists between the working class and the big capitalist class a substantial "middle class" and social force including medium and small-scale entrepreneurs, businessmen, small proprietors, small farmers, and so on. There are severe contradictions between their interests and those of monopoly capital. The realization of socialism is of more interest to them. Therefore, the working class and middle class can combine to form a majority and achieve power through election.

2. Because America has no longer been able to maintain control and dominance over Europe in recent years, the force of the West European monopoly capitalists has been weakened. The ruling class in these countries has had to, under world economic crisis, ease the contradictions and stabilize the political situation, especially during the 1970's. They have reluctantly made concessions to the working class by giving welfare and injecting a limited flexibility in dealing with the communists. In addition, extreme fascist regimes who hate communists, have fallen from power in Greece, Portugal and Spain. This has provided favorable conditions for the legitimate struggle and development of the communist parties in every country in West Europe.

3. Most people in West Europe suffered the holocaust of the two World Wars. World War II particularly brought hardship and agony and has led to a deep hatred of fascist terrorist rule. People are therefore generally disgusted with dictatorship, fearful of war and violence and sentimentally inclined to democracy and liberalism. They carry the tradition and influence of the ideology of capitalistic democracy and socialist democracy. Rapid economic growth also raises the living standard and enhances psychological stability. People therefore forsake violent revolution, proletarian dictatorship and similar ideas. What appeals to them is a socialist democratic road in which people actually make decisions.

Nations of the world have diversified conditions and parties of each nation must take into account their internal conditions for settling on their own road. "European communism" is therefore in the stage of searching. Whether or not their road is viable all depends on the test of practice.

BRIEFS

BANQUEST FOR WELSH GUESTS--Beijing, 3 Aug (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Wales-China Friendship Society led by John Creswick, chairman of the society, were guests of honor at a dinner here today given by Xie Bangding, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the friendship association and will leave here for a visit to northeast China August 6. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 3 Aug 81 OW]

EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS ON AS-SADAT U.S., UK VISIT

OW111718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said on a Cairo radio broadcast that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat had a successful trip to the United States and Great Britain. As-Sadat returned to Cairo Monday, after talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Talking to newsmen, First Foreign Under-Secretary Usama Al Baz said that As-Sadat's 8-day trip helped make the Reagan administration to look at Middle East issues and the Palestinian problem in particular, as an "advanced priority" item. Baz said, "It is clear that the American administration is now aware of the necessity of achieving some progress with regard to the Palestinian issue in the nearest time possible."

Baz described the role of Saudi Arabia in the negotiations for the ceasefire in Lebanon as constructive and positive. As for the Saudi seven-point plan for peace in the Middle East, "it is under study," he said, adding: "We should wait and see the different reactions to that initiative of the Palestinians, Israelis, Americans and Arabs."

Baz said Egypt supported the delivery of AWACs planes to Saudi Arabia because it is in the interest of the area's security.

The Reagan administration "is now more convinced of the necessity of responding to Egypt's military needs without delay," Baz said. "Egypt will receive in the next years more response not on the basis that it plays the American role in the region, defends the interests of the West or assumes the role of the policeman in the region, but rather on the basis of Egypt's commitments towards its Arab sister states for confronting foreign intervention." "Consequently," Baz said, "it is in the interest of world peace that Egypt remains strong militarily."

PRC, SUDAN SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL 10 AUGUST

OW111532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--A trade protocol for the 1981-82 fiscal year between Sudan and China was signed here yesterday. Ahmad Salim Ahmed, the Sudanese minister of state for cooperation, commerce and supply, and Zheng Tuobin, the visiting Chinese vice minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol.

Under the protocol, Sudan will export to China cotton, gum arabic and other commodities and import from China building materials, tea, medicines, chemicals and rice.

YOUTH LEADER GAO ZHANXIANG LEAVES FOR BRAZZAVILLE

OW100648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Aug (XINHUA)--Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China and vice chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, and his party left here by plane today for Brazzaville. They were invited to attend the fourth session of the Congolese Socialist Youth Union and for a friendly visit.

JI PENGFEI MEETS TANZANIAN CULTURE MINISTER

OW051618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with Benjamin Mkapa, minister of information and culture of Tanzania. Mkapa presented Ji Pengfei a letter to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. Vice Premier Ji requested Mkapa to convey Chinese premier's regards to President Nyerere. They exchanged views of mutual concern in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. Also present were Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Tanzanian Ambassador to China Job M. Lusinde.

Minister Mkapa arrived here yesterday afternoon. In the evening, Gong Dafei gave a dinner in his honor. The Tanzanian minister is scheduled to leave here for Japan tomorrow.

ZAIRE'S MOBUTU RECEIVES PRC CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW081610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Aug (XINHUA)--President Mobutu Sese Seko received the visiting Chinese Government cultural delegation here today after the signing of a program for the implementation of the Sino-Zairian cultural agreement for 1981-1982. The program provides for the visits of art ensembles, sports groups, painters and journalists to each other's country.

When meeting the Chinese delegation led by Wang Zhongfang, vice minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, President Mobutu said, "China has done her best to help my country and my country, too, will do her utmost for China."

The delegation arrived here on August 1 and will leave here for Tanzania tomorrow.

EDUCATION, POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE ENDS

Discussions With Leaders

OW120526 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1609 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee; Wan Li and Xi Zhongxun, members of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, today met more than 150 delegates to the national school ideological and political work conference at Huairen Hall in Zhongnanhai and held discussions with them. They hoped that everyone would make concerted efforts and do their share in improving ideological and political work among the broad masses of young students.

Comrade Li Xiannian said: The party Central Committee and the State Council have always attached importance to and have been concerned about education. Your conference, held just after the party's sixth plenary session, is absolutely necessary and timely. This conference has further defined the orientation of ideological and political work. Our party built itself up by doing ideological and political work. We relied heavily on ideological and political work during the initial period of the Chinese revolution and under difficult conditions in the years of war to defeat the enemy and win victories. We must continue to strengthen ideological and political work. Naturally, we have to study new things and seek solutions to new problems and create new experience under the new situation. The school party committees and the CYL and trade union organizations should get a firm grip on ideological and political work based on conditions in different periods. This is a capital construction project bearing on the undertakings in the years to come. You must do your work even better in your honored posts.

Comrade Wan Li said: It should be affirmed that tremendous achievements have been made in the field of education in our country in the past 32 years. In realizing the four modernizations, we have to step up the training of skilled people so as to turn out more skilled people at a faster rate. To this end, it is necessary to earnestly sum up experience and vigorously strengthen ideological and political work on the educational front to roundly develop students morally, intellectually and physically and to speed up the building of a higher socialist spiritual civilization. He stressed that the key to enhancing ideological and political work in schools lies in the strengthening and improvement of party leadership. Institutes of higher learning, under the leadership of the party committees, should introduce a system of division of labor and responsibility for school principals; primary and middle schools and universities throughout the country must each have a strong party committee or party branch; it is necessary to build up a powerful contingent of cadres for political work. This contingent must carry on its work in keeping with the current attitude among youth. We should raise the status of cadres doing political work, various departments concerned should take an interest in them and help them do a good job.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: Letting ideological education take the lead is a principle and present conditions are better than they were during the years of war. Only by upholding the four fundamental principles and adhering to the socialist road under party leadership can we have a clear orientation. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought still remains our guiding thought. "Education must serve proletarian politics, education must integrate with productive labor." This principle was correct in the past and should be upheld in the future. Cadres in ideological and political work have an important historical mission of training and educating the next generation for the motherland; school party committees and all teachers should have a firm and clear-cut political stand and boldly struggle against unhealthy tendencies and evil practices. We must overcome the feeble and spiritless state of mind. All of us must have a conviction that our party can certainly run Chinese affairs well.

At the forum, Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang and Vice Minister of Education Zhang Chengxian briefed the central leading comrades on the proceedings of the national school ideological and political work conference and reflected pertinent problems that need to be urgently resolved at present on the educational front. Among those who spoke at the forum were Wan Lin, homeroom teacher of the No 2 middle school affiliated to the Huadong teachers university, Shanghai Municipality, and Jiang Limei, political teacher of a middle school affiliated with the Beijing Industrial College. They reported on the problems encountered by political work cadres in schools in their actual work and made known their demands and aspirations. They said that this conference, convened by the Ministry of Education, had strengthened their confidence and that they would exert themselves in improving ideological and political work among students from now on.

Schools Must Study Resolution

OW120544 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The work conference on ideological and political education in school convened by the Ministry of Education ended in Beijing on 11 August.

The meetings stressed that schools of all types and at all levels must, in accordance with the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, study the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and strengthen and improve ideological and political education.

The meeting held that since the downfall of the gang of four, schools at all levels and of all types have made some achievements in bringing order out of chaos and conducting ideological and political education. Quite a number of schools, however, have been found to be lax and weak.

Many delegates held that ideological and political work in schools is the concern not only of party committees but also of teachers and called for cooperation among all sectors of society.

Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang spoke at the closing session. He said: Education at present is not a question of changing course, but of continuing to advance in the socialist direction and on the basis of past achievements.

He said: In conducting ideological and political education in schools at present, it is necessary first of all to study well the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and use the resolution to unify our thinking and solve problems in work. It is necessary to use criticism and self-criticism as a weapon in struggling against any ideas or views that run counter to the four fundamental principles.

PLA DIRECTIVE ON POLITICAL RESEARCH WORK

OW120509 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, the PLA General Political Department recently issued a directive to the whole army on strengthening political research work in the new period calling on party committees, political organs and the vast numbers of political cadres at all levels to do a better job in political research work in the army under the guidance of the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

The directive says: Political work is the lifeline of our army. Since the shift in focus of the work of the whole party, the army's political work has encountered many new situations and new problems. It is necessary to conscientiously conduct investigation and study, explore new experiences and grasp the laws so that the fine tradition of our army's political work will be carried forward in the new situation.

The directive says: In conducting political research work, it is imperative to adhere to the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to follow the four fundamental principles, to implement the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and to always maintain the correct orientation.

JIEFANGJUN BAO today published a commentary entitled "Vigorously Strengthen Political Research Work in the New Period."

PLA AIR FORCE SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS REPORTED

0W111352 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Attaching importance to scientific and technological work, the PLA Air Force has vigorously done scientific research and made technical innovations. As a result, it has made nearly 500 scientific and technological achievements in the past 2 years or so. The party committee of the air force has recently given awards to the personnel and units for their major scientific and technological achievements.

These major achievements were appraised by experts both inside and outside the air force. Some of them have reached advanced domestic or world levels, some have constituted important breakthroughs in the academic and technological fields and some have filled in the gaps in some fields of scientific research at home. For example, the (?linear phase filter) successfully developed by a certain research institute of the air force in cooperation with the Beijing posts and telecommunications institute is the first one produced in China that reaches advanced world levels. After being tried out, the filter has been put to wide use, with relatively good results. Its researchers and producers were given a first-class award.

Many of these major scientific and technological achievements directly serve the purposes of war preparedness and military training. The flight simulator successfully developed by a certain aviation school and a certain factory of the air force makes it possible for simulated flight to be closer to flight in a real plane. The flight simulator can also be used by pilots to familiarize themselves with the equipment in the cockpit, flight data and flight procedures. After its popularization, the flight simulator has played a relatively important role in building the air force.

A kind of equipment for antiaircraft artillery units, which was developed by a certain antiaircraft division, is not only safe and easy to operate but each unit saves the state 9.6 million yuan. The PLA General Political Department has approved the use of such equipment by army units as one kind of their standard equipment.

REGULATIONS ON PRICES OF FARM, SIDELINE PRODUCTS

0W110446 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1218 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--The State Council recently circulated the "provisional regulations governing prices of agricultural and sideline products in negotiated purchase and selling (draft)" formulated by eight units including the state price bureau for trial implementation in all localities.

The "provisional regulations governing prices of agricultural and sideline products in negotiated purchase and selling (draft)" was jointly formulated by the state price bureau, the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the State Aquatic Products Bureau, the State Pharmaceutical Administration and the Industry and Commerce Central Bureau. Its purpose is to strengthen management of prices of agricultural and sideline products in negotiated purchase and selling, keep prices down at rural fairs and maintain basic stability of market prices. After trial implementation in localities, the regulations will be revised and supplemented and submitted the the State Council to be circulated formally.

The main contents of the "provisional regulations governing prices of agricultural and sideline products in negotiated purchase and selling (draft)" are as follows:

1. Limits to commodities for negotiated purchase and selling.

Negotiated purchase and selling is limited to agricultural and sideline products in the third category and agricultural and sideline products in the first two categories permitted to be marketed after fulfillment of state procurement quotas. In order to maintain basic stability of market prices, important industrial raw materials in the first two categories of agricultural and sideline products, animal products, large quantities of vegetables for large and medium-size cities and industrial and mining districts and Chinese medicinal materials (including 34 expensive medicinal materials) are not to be purchased or sold at negotiated prices; nor can the major products of export commodities bases be purchased or sold at negotiated prices. In major producing areas of a few important agricultural and sideline products of the third category, a certain portion of the products should be purchased at fixed prices, and the remainder can be purchased or sold at negotiated prices.

In order to strictly control the limit of commodities for negotiated purchase and selling, the classification of the first two categories of agricultural and sideline products should be made roughly the same throughout the country. In light of actual conditions, the localities may make a few readjustments between products of the second and third categories with the approval of the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments. As to what items among the agricultural and sideline products of the second category may be purchased and sold at negotiated prices or dropped to the third category after state procurement tasks have been fulfilled, it is necessary to seek the opinions of relevant State Council departments in line with the division of labor and authority in commodity management.

2. Pricing principles for negotiated purchase and selling of commodities.

The interests of the state, the producers and the consumers should all be taken into consideration in negotiating purchase and selling prices of commodities, aiming at helping to invigorate the market and at the same time maintaining basic stability of market prices.

A. Negotiated purchase prices should be decided upon by consultation with the producers based on the situation of market supply and demand, ensuring protection and rational utilization of resources and giving consideration to price ratios between related products. For commodities for which there is a rough balance between supply and demand or supply falls short of demand, the negotiated purchase prices should be slightly lower than their current prices at local rural fairs. In specific control of prices, the negotiated purchase prices of special local perennial mountain and forest products and major aquatic products, which are in great demand in domestic and foreign markets, do not compete with grain and cotton for land and require complex production techniques, can be made suitably higher. The negotiated purchase prices of agricultural and sideline products, which have a rough balance between supply and demand but a dropping trend in domestic and foreign market demands and which compete with grain and cotton for land, should be made lower. The negotiated purchase prices of unsalable and overstocked commodities, which still have some use value but are not suited to market demands, should be kept low. The negotiated purchase prices of grain and edible oil should be decided on the basis of differences in regions, harvests, seasons, varieties and quality, with reference to prices at rural fairs and according to the principle of following market trends and keeping slightly lower than market prices.

The extent to which negotiated purchase prices of agricultural and sideline products can be made higher than their list prices should be controlled in each case according to the different conditions. Some varieties of grain and edible oil can be priced lower than or equal to the state above-quota purchase prices, and some varieties can be slightly higher than the state above-quota purchase prices, but not too high in order not to stimulate the market prices to go up.

The extent to which negotiated purchase prices of other agricultural and sideline products can go above the list prices generally should not exceed 30 percent; for a few varieties whose unit price is rather low or whose list and market prices show a big difference, the negotiated purchase prices can go up more than 30 percent over the list purchase prices; and for other varieties, the supply of which is greater than demand, the negotiated purchase prices can even be slightly lower than the list purchase prices. To protect the peasants' interests, the negotiated purchase prices for some important agricultural products should not be lower than the minimum protection prices. Negotiated purchase prices should be readjusted in good time in accordance with the situation of supply and demand and seasonal changes. Adjacent areas should strive through consultations to make the negotiated purchase prices for their agricultural and sideline products similar to each other.

B. Negotiated selling prices generally should be determined according to the principle of small profits but quick turnover and based on the negotiated purchase prices plus necessary costs incurred in the rational flow of commodities and a small margin of profit (keeping the overall profit between 2 percent and 3 percent). Generally the negotiated selling prices should be lower than the current prices at rural fairs. There should be reasonable seasonal and regional differences in the negotiated selling prices for grain and edible oil. It is permissible to show profits and losses with different varieties and in different seasons, so long as the final account for the whole year shows a slight profit. The difference between the purchase and selling prices, the difference between wholesale and retail prices and the rate of transfer charges for commodities to be sold at negotiated prices generally should be lower than those for commodities of the same categories sold at parity price levels. The profit margin of the former also should not exceed that of the latter.

Negotiated prices for meals, cooked food, pastries, snacks and nonstaple food that are made with commodities bought at negotiated prices as raw materials or supplementary materials should be as low as possible. Producer or selling prices for such products should be generally determined according to the parity prices for products of the same categories plus production or processing costs, taxes and the difference between the negotiated and parity prices for raw materials of the same kind. Fresh commodities should be flexibly priced according to the quality and market supply and demand. Prices for products of the same categories produced by people in different trades may vary a little in the same market in order to promote competition.

Commodities at negotiated prices and those at list prices should be sold separately and their prices should be marked in order to strengthen price controls, stabilize prices and facilitate supervision by the masses. Commodities purchased at parity prices are not allowed to be sold at negotiated prices. The supply of certain commodities rationed at parity prices generally should not be stopped or reduced. No one is allowed to raise negotiated selling prices at will, nor is one allowed to seek extra profit by selling commodities at negotiated prices that are in short supply in order to issue big bonuses.

3. Price control of negotiated purchase and selling.

The principles for price control over negotiated purchase and selling of agricultural and sideline products are to be conducive to developing agricultural production, increasing supplies to the market and maintaining the basic stability of market prices and to exercise control that should not be rigid or confusing but flexible. There should be unified leadership over price controls which should be carried at each level. The state bureau of commodity prices and the departments concerned under the State Council will lay down pricing principles and measures for negotiated purchase and selling of commodities, and the departments concerned under the State Council may set the ceiling for negotiated purchase prices of major commodities.

Price evaluation departments and the departments responsible for work at the provincial level should lay down specific measures or detailed rules and regulations according to the pricing principles and measures formulated by higher authorities and in light of local conditions. At the same time, they should exercise control over negotiated purchase and selling prices.

In order to protect the interests of the producer and the consumer and not to affect production by forcing up commodity prices or making purchases after forcing prices down, the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional departments responsible for the work should put forward their opinions on the price ceiling and the lowest protective prices of commodities that are under the control of the State Council's departments concerned in accordance with the jurisdiction of price control. After consulting the State Council's department responsible for the work and being checked and approved by the provincial, municipal or autonomous regional people's government, the price ceiling and the lowest protective prices of such commodities should be made public. The price ceiling and the lowest protective prices of some commodities may be appraised and determined by prefectural or county people's governments.

To stop people from driving up negotiated purchase prices, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the State Council's relevant regulations and to combine price controls with market management. Agricultural and sideline products of the first and second categories are not allowed to be sold or purchased at negotiated prices before fulfilling the state purchase quotas. After fulfilling the state purchase quotas, agricultural and sideline products of the second category and those of the third category in concentrated producing areas should be allowed to be sold at negotiated prices to purchase units and licensed individual retailers according to the unified distribution plan of the local department responsible for the work. No one is allowed to pay higher prices in order to purchase such products. The negotiated prices must not exceed the ceiling prescribed by the provincial, municipal, autonomous regional, prefectural or county people's government. Those who drive up negotiated prices above the ceiling shall be punished as violators of price controls.

Negotiated purchase and selling should be made according to the guidelines of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on signing contracts for purchase of agricultural and sideline products and under the guidance of the state plan in order to reduce blindness in production and purchase of commodities. In purchasing large quantities of agricultural and sideline products of the third category at negotiated prices, state commercial enterprises and state supply and marketing cooperatives should do everything possible to sign contracts with production units. Such contracts should provide for the quantity, grade and prices of products. When necessary, the signing of such contracts may be witnessed by industrial and commercial administration departments and their implementation may be supervised and checked by them. Unless there are unusually serious natural disasters, either party that fails to fulfill the contract should bear economic responsibility.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR ON ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW120434 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 11 Aug 81

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Carry Out the Economic Responsibility System in Industrial Production"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--A number of enterprises experimenting at selected points in various parts of the country are proving eloquently, by increased production and increased income, that the only way to make our country's industry break away from the shackles of egalitarianism, bring the productive potential into play and raise economic results, is by implementing the economic responsibility system.

A striking malady that has prevailed over our country's industrial management for a long period has been that no distinction was made between those enterprises managed well and those managed poorly, since enterprises "eat out of the same big pot;" no distinction was made between those who did a good job and those who did a poor one since workers and staff also "eat out of the same big pot."

People who joined industrial enterprises, especially those under ownership by the whole people, were looked upon as holding an "iron rice bowl." They were guaranteed a fixed income whether production increased or decreased, or whether they made a profit or operated at a loss; the advanced ones did not receive more and those lagging behind were not paid less. Such a disease caused by the management system was undermining the initiative of enterprises and their workers and staff. An effective measure in curing this disease was to introduce the economic responsibility system in all forms, to clearly define economic responsibilities, economic results and economic interests for the enterprises and their workers and staff, and under the prerequisite of ensuring an increase in state revenue, to determine the amount of income for enterprises and their workers and staff based on economic results.

The economic responsibility system should be carried out at the same time enterprises are consolidated. The purpose of setting up the economic responsibility system by enterprises is to obtain economic interests, to guard against turning public interests into individual interests, and to discourage violations of law and disciplines and cheating. In short, there are two ways to combat the tendencies which show no consideration for state interests, deviate from state supervision and practice departmentalism: 1) to assume full responsibility for a task until it is completed and to apply the principle of distribution according to work; 2) to strengthen supervision over enterprises.

In carrying out the economic responsibility system, it is necessary to solve some problems of thinking and understanding.

One view held is that the practice of turning over a fixed profit to the state and of assuming responsibility for profit or loss under some economic responsibility systems are only compatible with collectively owned enterprises and to do so in enterprises under the ownership of all the people would be deviating from the socialist road and a "retrogression." Such a view is obviously influenced by leftist thinking. As a matter of fact, both collective ownership and ownership by the whole people are socialist public ownership. Generally speaking, the system of management and administration suitable to the collectively owned enterprises can also be applied to enterprises under the ownership of the whole people. The economic responsibility system being applied in enterprises under the ownership of the whole people will not change the nature of public ownership of the enterprises. The forms of economic responsibilities to be introduced may vary according to the situation and prevailing conditions in individual enterprises. Judging from the results of practice, the implementation of the economic responsibility system helps to overcome egalitarianism, mobilize the initiative of enterprises and their workers and staff, develop production and increase state revenue and social wealth. How then can we call it a "retrogression?"

Another view is that once an economic responsibility system is introduced in enterprises under the ownership by the whole people, their workers and staff will not be able to ensure stable yield in case of drought or excessive rain. Such a view implies that the income of workers and staff might be affected. We should analyze this point specifically: The state has always guaranteed a basic income for workers and staff if the enterprises' production and income drop due to certain reasons. Naturally, the income of workers and the staff will be affected if production and income declines because of poor management and administration of the enterprises concerned. This is particularly true if the income of individual workers and staff is reduced because they did not do a good job. In that case, such a reduction in income is also in keeping with the principle of "to each according to his work." Just as some workers put it: "The economic responsibility system worries the lazy people but inspires those who work hard. Everyone then has no other choice but to work well." In short, the income of enterprises and individual workers and staff will be guaranteed as long as the management and administration of the enterprises are good; on the other hand, poor management and administration will wipe out such a guarantee. By each working according to his ability and improving production, individual workers will not only have a guaranteed income but also will make more by doing more work.

On the contrary, by shirking responsibility and even loafing on the job and acting in a slack way, they will be making less. In this way they will live up to the principle of distribution according to work, encourage the advanced, spur on the backward ones, develop production and increase social material wealth.

Still another view is that while the economic responsibility system may be introduced for agriculture, it cannot be done in industry because the conditions are more complicated. Such a view is not very discerning. Industrial production is definitely more complicated, it requires strong work coordination, greater collective efforts; it requires the checking of numerous economic and technical targets and remuneration cannot be computed on the basis of output alone but must take into account quality, variety, consumption of raw materials, percentage of profits to be made, the amount of funds used and the fulfillment of targets. However, we cannot thus deny the possibility and necessity of introducing the economic responsibility system in industry. The complexity of industrial production can only demonstrate that it has put forth higher demands on industry in economic management. The setting up of the economic responsibility system in all forms by industrial departments in various localities that are compatible with actual conditions in respective units concerned shows that the economic responsibility system will work well so long as the enterprise links economic interests with the quality of management and ties the income of workers with the results of labor so as to make the enterprises and their workers and staff conscious of raising economic results in industrial production, and at the same time strengthening ideological and political work.

In experimenting with the economic responsibility system earlier, some enterprises discovered that the management of some enterprises was chaotic without a sound economic accounting system and a system of distribution according to work; some experimenting enterprises thinking only of keeping more profits for themselves, had not satisfactorily fulfilled their plans of delivering profits to the state. Furthermore, some departments in charge of industrial production and other departments concerned were unable to cope with the new situation following the introduction of the economic responsibility system. All this should be solved through coordination and by the concerted efforts of various quarters concerned.

Carrying out the economic responsibility system is a good thing and a new practice. We should try to gain experience through practice. However, we should proceed steadily. So long as we assume a positive attitude, adopt prudent measures, we will achieve better results in implementing the economic responsibility system.

BELJING RIBAO ON IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES

HK101414 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 81 p 3

[*"Study Postbox" column by Xi Wen [5045 2429]: "Why Can We Not Say That 'Ideological Differences of Opinions in Our Party Are Reflections of Class Struggle in Society'?"*]

[Text] Ideological differences of opinion in our party are all reflections of class struggle in society. This was a view which we all accepted for a very long period of time. We in fact regarded this view as the Marxist theory on "the struggle within the party." The "resolution" pointed out that this view was really a misinterpretation or dogmatization of Marxist doctrines of the party. It has caused serious consequences in practice which must be corrected.

But, then, why can we not say that ideological differences of opinions in our party are reflections of class struggle in society?

Epistemologically speaking, ideology and other subjective matters are reflections of objective reality. They are developed in the course of practice. In the course of practice in society, and because of the differences in positions and experiences, the masses encounter people taking different angles and methods when looking at different questions.

Therefore, they generally hold different views on the same question and form different ideas and opinions. Here, what affect people's understanding, views, ideas and opinions are not just the factors of the classes and the class struggle. There are also many other complex factors. As a matter of fact, even amid a situation in which there are no classes and class struggle in society, there will still be ideological differences of views and opinions. On the other hand, amid a situation in which there are classes and class struggle, even for people who have a common class stand and are struggling for a certain target in class struggle, they could still form different ideas and opinions over certain questions. Among these different ideas and opinions, one may be correct and others erroneous or not entirely correct. However, it is also possible that each of the ideas and opinions shares part of the truth and each has its strong points. These differences in ideas and opinions over the same questions, be they different views on the social or natural phenomena, have generally always existed. For example, we have now arrived at a comparatively unanimous view regarding the point that it is necessary to practice the production responsibility system in the rural areas. However, when we come to a certain specific form of the production responsibility system the ideas and opinions ranging from inside the party to outside the party are probably not so unanimous. In this circumstance, it would not be possible for us to simply conclude that the opposition or consent to a certain form of the responsibility system is the tendency of a certain class and a "new trend" in the class struggle. This in fact often happens in economic work, where there are usually different views regarding a certain construction project. Some comrades proceed from a certain need and hold that the project should be started, while other comrades look at it from the angles of ecological balance, environmental protection or economic benefits and hold that the project should not be started, or they advocate a change in the technical plan. These kinds of differences in ideas and views are very far from being reflections of class struggle in society. Therefore, the statement "each class speaks its own language" is only correct under very special circumstances. We must not simply use this statement to judge the ideological differences of opinions and views in our party, or even go so far as to say that other people are speaking on behalf of a certain class whenever we hear them expressing some different view. Moreover, man's head is a processing plant. The human brain often makes mistakes when processing perceptual materials and arriving at generalizations from the specific to the abstract and from the specific to the general. For example, an isolated phenomenon is regarded as a general one and a minor aspect is regarded as the main trend, resulting in an erroneous conclusion. This is in fact one reason for the ideological differences of opinions and views in our party. It would be an oversimplification of the complicated process of cognition if we generally regarded all the ideological differences of opinions and views as reflections of class struggle in society.

If we treat and handle the ideological differences of opinions and views in our party with the equation that ideological differences of opinions in the party are all reflections of class struggle in society, then problems that could originally have been solved through free discussions and through criticism and self-criticisms will become very complicated, and it will be impossible to unify people's ideology. In particular, if we regard all ideological differences of opinions and views as reflections of class struggle, the struggles within the party will definitely become more and more frequent and fierce, thereby disrupting the normal democratic life within the party. For the above-mentioned reasons, ideological differences of opinions and views within the party often occurred. He whose ideas and views were regarded as reflections of the interests of the landlords and the bourgeoisie was taken as the spokesman for the landlords and the bourgeoisie; and was not allowed to put forth his views again. In this circumstance, it was impossible to have normal democratic life within the party. Together with this situation, there is also a so-called question of the class struggle which was made unascertainable. All ideological differences of opinions and disputes over differing views could be wantonly described as line struggles.

People who made mistakes in the so-called struggle between two lines were also divided into several grades. For example, there were those who made mistakes involving the line, those who made line mistakes and those who made serious line mistakes. What scared people most was the charge of being a so-called counterrevolutionary revisionist. Whoever was branded with this label was really out of luck. Moreover, links were traced through the higher and the lower levels to involve a large number of cadres and party members. The result was that there was a tense relation within the party and comrades were wary of each other. In this circumstance, it was very difficult to promote the initiative and enthusiasm of the comrades throughout the party. The "resolution" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee stopped this kind of practice. It did not willfully describe some fast mistakes, and even such serious mistakes as the "Great Cultural Revolution," as the reflections or manifestations of the struggles between two classes, two roads and two lines. It just sought truth from facts, fairly and sensibly analyzed the facts of the mistakes and described the mistakes as they were. This kind of serious and cautious action has pointed out clearly to us the correct direction for our treating and handling of ideological differences of opinions and views in our party in the future.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PRINCIPAL, SECONDARY ASPECTS

HK110904 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Jin Rui [6855 4213]: "How Can We Distinguish Between Principal and Secondary Aspects?"]

[Text] That "we should distinguish between principal and secondary aspects" is a viewpoint which we often publicize. However, in reality, we are often unable to distinguish one from the other and take the principal aspect for the secondary aspect or take the secondary aspect for the principal aspect. What is the cause of this? Experience tells us that the fundamental cause lies in the fact that if we really want to distinguish between the principal and secondary aspects, we must base our ideology on dialectical materialism.

In Order To Distinguish Between the Principal and Secondary Aspects, We Must Look at Problems From the Overall Viewpoint

The problem of the principal and secondary aspects is in fact a problem of how to correctly determine the essence of things or a problem of how to know things by their essence. Then how can we know the essence of things? Can this be done by simply taking a glance at them? No. As we all know, everything has a complicated structure. There are not only direct relations in the essence of a thing but also indirect nonessential relations as well as various kinds of relations among its different aspects and other things. Therefore, in order to know a thing, we cannot study only a certain aspect of it but must also study its different intrinsic relations. As Lenin said: "In order really to know an object, we must embrace and study all its aspects, all its connections and the 'middle ground.' We shall never achieve this completely, but the demand for all-sidedness is a safeguard against mistakes and rigidity." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol. 4, 453) Here, what Lenin stressed—embracing and studying "all its aspects, all its connections and the 'middle ground'"—is very important.

This demands that we: 1) should not be satisfied with the knowledge of fragmentary material and should not take a certain aspect of a thing for its whole; 2) after collecting a lot of objective material, should not take things for granted and draw conclusions but should carry out scientific abstraction so that our conclusions may truly reflect the relations or connections of objective things. Only in this way can we truly reflect the real features of objective things.

Some of our comrades do not try to grasp hold of and study all aspects, all connections and the middle ground of things but often try to oversimplify the relations of things. They often consider that there are only connections between two aspects of a thing (although these connections may be direct and essential) and some even consider that there is only one single aspect in a thing. How can this metaphysical viewpoint of "not seeing the forest for the trees" and "not being able to see Tai Mountain with a single leaf blocking the eye" help us have a correct knowledge of objective things and distinguish between the principal and secondary aspects? Let us take for instance ideological emancipation. In answering the party's call of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts put forth at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the broad masses of cadres and people have freed themselves from the spiritual fetters of the personality cult and dogmatism which were prevalent in the past. The ideology inside and outside the party is lively and a vigorous scene of striving hard to study new conditions and solving new problems has emerged. This is undoubtedly the principal aspect. At the same time, a small erroneous trend of thinking going against the four basic principles has also emerged. It is entirely proper to criticize it in good time but it is only a secondary aspect. However, some comrades who are bound up rather tightly by the leftist ideas one-sidedly look upon this small erroneous trend of thinking as the principal aspect in the ideological field and cried out in alarm that the "third plenary session had deviated to the right." They erroneously think that the emergence of this small trend of thinking has been brought about by the third plenary session and ideological emancipation. Looking at problems in such a subjective and one-sided way has transposed the principal and secondary aspects. Comrade Mao Zedong once said, "All objective things are actually interconnected and are governed by inner laws but, instead of undertaking the task of seeing things as they really are, some people only look at things one-sidedly or superficially and know neither their interconnections nor their inner laws, and so their method is subjectivist."

In Order To Distinguish the Principal From the Secondary Aspects, We Cannot Proceed From Personal Likes or Dislikes or From Subjective Wishes

In trying to know objective things and in determining principal and secondary aspects, we are prone to using personal likes or dislikes to determine right and wrong and to proceeding from subjective wishes to analyze situations. In a certain sense, this is also the greatest obstacle preventing us from correctly distinguishing the principal from the secondary aspects. Let us take for instance the way of looking at literary work, a writer and even the overall situation of the literary and art front. Do we look at them in an all-round and comprehensive way, seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality? Or do we take personal likes or dislikes as a standard? With these two different starting points, we often come to completely different conclusions. The estimation during the "Great Cultural Revolution" of totally negating the principal aspects of the literary and art front of the 17 years since the founding of the PRC and the limitless exaggeration of its mistakes and shortcomings was a clear demonstration. After the smashing of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a new thriving and prosperous situation has emerged on our country's literary and art front and this is the principal aspect. With the appearance of a large amount of good and relatively good writing, quite a lot of unhealthy writing or writing with incorrect tendencies has also appeared. This is the secondary aspect. It goes without saying that it is necessary to carry out seeking truth from facts, convincing, fair and reasonable criticism of some unhealthy writing with incorrect tendencies. However, if we proceed from personal likes or dislikes or from subjective wishes and exaggerate partial mistakes into mistakes affecting the whole, we are prone to exaggerating secondary aspects and to taking secondary aspects for principal aspects giving rise to undesirable consequences.

In analyzing the situation or trying to understand problems, we should not set firmly upholding the proletarian stand against upholding the materialist ideological line. Analyzing problems on the basis of personal likes or dislikes and observing the situation by proceeding from subjective wishes are not materialist. Nor are they in line with the proletarian stand. Engels once said, "The decision was taken to comprehend the real world--nature and history--as it presents itself to everyone who approaches it without preconceived idealist crotchets. The decision was taken mercilessly to sacrifice every idealist crotchet which could not be brought into harmony with the facts grasped in their own and not in some fantastic interconnection. And materialism actually means nothing more than this. Only here the materialist world outlook was taken really seriously for the first time and was carried through consistently--at least in its basic features--in all the domains of knowledge involved." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, p 238) Some of our comrades take an attitude of proceeding from personal likes or dislikes and from subjective wishes and do not "really seriously take the materialist world outlook" as required by Engels but have ideas included in the category of "idealist crotchets." Just imagine, how can they come to scientific conclusions on a situation with this kind of attitude and "idealist crotchets?" How can they be considered as taking the proletarian stand?

In Order To Distinguish the Principal and Secondary Aspects, We Must Respect the Masses, Respect Practice and Adhere to the Principle of Taking Practice as the Sole Criterion for Testing Truth

When we talk about the principal and secondary aspects, we actually mean the principal and secondary aspects of social practice of the masses. Therefore, in order to really and correctly distinguish the principal and secondary aspects, the problem of how to look upon the masses and how to look upon practice is inevitably directly involved. During the 10 years of turmoil, the following view was once publicized: As long as the line is correct, achievements are always principal and shortcomings and mistakes are always secondary. This conclusion goes against the Marxist theory of knowledge.

First, this conclusion reverses the positions of practice and knowledge. According to the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, the line, principles and policies belong to the category of subjectivity and are subjective reflections of objectivity in the course or practice. But whether they are correct and whether they reflect laws of objective things as they really are, they cannot prove this themselves. Only when they are tested in practice again can they be proved correct or not. But the aforesaid conclusion takes a "correct line" as the cause and whether or not the line is correct as something self-determining, something which need not be tested by practice at all and on the contrary the results in practice which reflect the standard for practice in a concentrated way become something determined by the "line." Is this not putting the cart before the horse?

Second, this conclusion in fact negates the viewpoint that the masses create history. When we affirm that practice is the criterion for testing truth, we actually mean that the activities of the masses' practice are the criterion for testing truth. But the aforesaid conclusion is divorced from the practice of the masses when it talks about the "correctness" of a "line" and the "principal and secondary aspects" of practice. How can it make things clear? Marx and Engels said, "They do not set up any sectarian principles of their own, by which to shape and mold the proletarian movement." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 264) Lenin also stated, "Socialism cannot be decreed from above. Its spirit rejects the mechanical bureaucratic approach; living, creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 26, p 269).

If we do not take the social practice of the masses as a basis for formulating lines, principles and policies and do not use the social practice of the masses to test their correctness, but draw up a certain scheme, suggestion and line to be put into practice by the masses and "movements," and think that they are "correct," is this not precisely the kind of socialism opposed by Marx, Engels and Lenin, which "shapes and molds" the proletarian movement and which is "decreed from above?" Under these circumstances, how can the principal and secondary aspects be distinguished?

Moreover, this conclusion gives the green light to various kinds of subjectivist arbitrariness. Since the conclusion itself reverses the relations between subjectivity and objectivity and reverses the relations between knowledge and practice and since it essentially negates practice which is the sole criterion for testing truth, the inevitable outcome was that he who styled himself as pursuing "a correct line" would always have achievements as the main aspect in his work and whichever place claimed that it was following "the correct line" would always have a good principal aspect.

In the final analysis, the problem of distinguishing the principal and secondary aspects is a problem of whether or not we can correctly get to know the world and "the purpose of the proletariat getting to know the world is to change it." ("On Practice") Therefore, distinguishing between the principal and secondary aspects is the foundation for us to continue our practice and is the prerequisite for changing the world. If this problem is not solved, it will be impossible to fulfill the task of changing the world.

SHANGHAI PAPER CARRIES SPEECH ON ECONOMY

HK120330 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese No 40, 6 Jul 81 p 3

[Speech by Ma Hong [7456 3163] at China-West Europe enterprise leaders' international seminar on enterprise management: "Strategic Problems of China's Economic Development"]

[Text] In the past year or two, two things in China have drawn the attention of the people concerned in various countries of the world: one is the readjustment of the national economy and another is the reform of the economic management system. In particular the decision of the Chinese Government at the end of last year to further readjust the national economy and put off the construction of a few major projects evoked quite a lot of comment from people of various circles abroad and they made different evaluations and conjectures. Many of the evaluations were objective and just, although there was also some misunderstanding. For example, some people were of the opinion that it was a lack of foresight on our part to extensively reduce the investment in capital construction and to stop or postpone the construction of a number of projects with foreign investment; others were of the opinion that the economic management system of our country would be at a standstill and return to the beaten track of high concentration. Here, I should like to give some explanations on the strategic problems of China's economic development so that our friends can better understand the contents of our current readjustment of the national economy and its far-reaching significance.

The Chinese Government's decision to practice the policy of readjusting, reforming, rectifying and improving the national economy centered around readjustment is a major policy decision made after a profound analysis of the actual situation and the trends of development in our national economy. This readjustment is not only for the sake of stabilizing prices, eliminating financial deficits, preventing inflation, guaranteeing the stability of the overall economy and solving the present difficulties, it is also of more far-reaching significance. That is to say, we shall blaze a new trail for the entire economic work of investing less money for better economic effect, benefit to the people and steady development. We should say, this is a strategic shift in the economic development of our socialist economy.

As is understood by our friends, there has been a fundamental change in our country's social system and economic condition since the founding of the PRC. We have transformed a semi-feudal and semicolonial old society into a new socialist one. We have eliminated the system of exploitation, transformed the private system of small producers, fundamentally realized the socialist ownership of the means of production and the system of distribution according to labor and practice a planned economy, so that the Chinese people who account for over one-fifth of the world population can enter socialist society. This is the greatest and most profound reform in the history of China.

The socialist system has paved a broad path for the development of our national economy. In the past 31 years, agricultural production has increased by 280 percent, an average yearly progressive increase of 4.4 percent; industrial production has increased by 4,500 percent, an average yearly progressive increase of 13.2 percent; the total value of industrial and agricultural production has increased by 1,500 percent, an average yearly progressive increase of 9.4 percent; the national income has increased by 780 percent, an average yearly progressive increase of 7.3 percent; and the life of the broad masses of the people has improved substantially in comparison with the preliberation days. At the same time we have, on the basis of the "poverty and blankness" left over from old China, set up an independent and comparatively complete system of industry and national economy, thus laying a fairly good material foundation for the realization of the great socialist cause of the four modernizations and creating a reliable position for a steady advance.

So far as the developing countries are concerned or the various countries of the world for that matter, the economic growth of our country cannot be regarded as low and can even be regarded as fairly high. However, the economic development has been very unsteady with ups and downs and very big sway. With regard to economic results, they have also been fairly poor and there has been a trend of continuous decline. Therefore, our national power has developed rather slowly and the people have derived comparatively little real benefit from it.

What are the reasons for this? So far as the objective conditions are concerned, the PRC has been confronted with a grim international situation since its founding, and has had to strengthen its national defence to guard against external aggression with the result that a fairly great amount of material wealth could not be directly used to develop the economy and improve the people's life. This is certainly a very important reason. So far as the subjective conditions are concerned, we have committed the "leftist" mistakes of overanxiety for quick results in the guiding thought of economic development, with the result that there were a lot of serious faults in the choice of a strategic goal in economic development and in the ways and means to realize this goal. If it had not been for this, our achievements in socialist construction would certainly have been more and greater than they are now.

What were our faults in the strategic goal of economic development and in the ways and means to realize this goal? To put it briefly, there were the following points:

First, in production and construction, we onesidedly sought high targets but neglected the economic effect. Take the years 1958-1978 for example. The total value of industrial and agricultural production increased at an annual progressive rate of 7.6 percent with industry at 9.7 percent. This speed could not be considered as low, but the economic results were obviously lower. Compared with 1957, the total value of production produced from every 100 yuan of fixed assets in 1978 was reduced by 25.4 percent while the profit and tax revenue provided by every 100 yuan of capital was reduced by 30.3 percent.

Second, we onesidedly stressed the development of heavy industry and squeezed out both agriculture and light industry. During the first 5-year plan period (1953-1957), the investment in heavy industry accounted for 38.7 percent of the total investment amount, which was not low in proportion.

But during the years 1958-1978 the proportion rose again to 52.8 percent. What with the use of an enormous amount of financial and material resources as well as transport capacity for developing heavy industry and what with insufficient funds for developing agriculture and light industry as well as some faults in our policy, the development of agricultural production during this period was slow, there was little increase in per capita output of agricultural products and there was even some reduction in some products. For example, the average grain production for every person was 306 kgs in 1957 and it was 318 kgs in 1978; the average cotton production for every person was 2.57 kgs in 1957 and it was 2.26 kgs in 1978; and the average oil production for every person was 6.58 kgs in 1957 and it was 5.45 kgs in 1978. The production of light industry was far from able to meet the needs of the people.

Third, we depended excessively on new capital construction projects to expand production and neglected to give full play to the role of the existing enterprises with the result that a lot of enterprises were for a long time in a state of having obsolete equipment, backward technology, simple varieties of products, poor quality and excessive consumption of raw materials.

Fourth, we one-sidedly sought the production of primary and intermediate products of heavy industry such as iron and steel and neglected the production of ultimate consumer goods with the result that various consumer goods, especially consumer durables, urgently needed by the people were for a long time were in a state of short supply.

Fifth, we inappropriately sought high accumulation and squeezed out the necessary consumption of the people. From 1958-1960 and since the 1970's, the rate of accumulation has been in excess of 30 percent but the beneficial result of accumulation was poor and consequently the consumption level of the people was not raised correspondingly.

Sixth, in the relations of production, we were overanxious about transition and unrealistically raised the level of socialization; we were overanxious to transit from the system of collective ownership to that of public ownership; and we prematurely denied the role of the individual economy in cities and towns. Within the system of public ownership we practiced the economic management system of overconcentration.

As a result of these faults, the vicious circle of "high speed, high accumulation, low efficiency and low consumption" was formed to a certain degree. The purpose in our practicing the eight-character policy of "readjusting, reforming, rectifying and improving" now is to solve the above-mentioned problems in the path of economic construction and, proceeding from our national condition, to determine the strategic goal of our economic development and blaze a new trail in developing the socialist economy of our country.

China is a socialist country. We are not conducting economic construction and the four modernizations for the sake of construction and modernization, but for the entire people to live a happy life and, on the basis of economic development, satisfy as far as possible the needs of the broad masses of the people for material and cultural life. But as a result of the deviations in the guiding thought of economic work, the tendency to produce for the sake of production often happens in practical economic activities, and economic construction and the improvement of life have not been combined properly. The purpose in our practicing the "eight-character policy" with readjustment as the core is to correct this deviation so that the entire economic work can really shift to the track of satisfying the needs of the people for material and cultural life.

The changes stated above mean that we no longer seek inappropriate high targets without stressing the economic effect. That is to say, we shall place the raising of economic effect in an extremely important position and thus attain the goal of satisfying the people's needs.

The changes stated above mean that we no longer one-sidedly stress the production of primary and intermediate products such as iron and steel without considering quality, varieties and the production of ultimate consumer goods; we shall arrange production according to the needs of consumers, the market and the needs for defending the fruits of socialism and thus satisfy in a better way the needs of both the people and society, including the needs of national defense.

The changes stated above mean that we shall not one-sidedly stress the development of heavy industry but strive to establish an economic structure suited to the condition of our country so that agriculture, light industry, the energy industry, raw materials industry, machine building industry, electronics industry, communications and transportation industry, commerce and service trades and scientific, cultural and educational work will develop in coordination and ensure the ever growing needs of the people's material and cultural life.

The changes stated above mean that the increase of our production will no longer rely on the expansion of capital construction but mainly rely on developing the potential of the existing enterprises and, on the basis of consolidating and reorganizing the existing enterprises, raise the production capacity by vigorously promoting the technological transformation of the national economy. At the same time, they also mean that we shall no longer adopt the wrong methods of one-sidedly seeking high accumulation and reducing the needs of the people for consumption, but shall rationally arrange the relations between accumulation and consumption so that the interests of the state and the individual, as well as the long-term and immediate interests, can be properly combined together.

The changes stated above mean that we shall gradually change the irrational economic system and establish a rational economic one, bring into full play the initiative of the enterprises and the workers, promote the development of the productive forces and ensure the satisfaction of the people's reasonable needs. These changes also mean at the same time that we shall suit the relations of production to the character and level of the productive forces and, on the premise of the absolute superiority of the socialist system of ownership, allow the existence of diversified economic components and diversified management methods.

In a word, we shall achieve the coordinated and steady development of the economy and realize a beginning role through the implementation of the eight-character policy of "readjusting, reforming, rectifying and improving." In this way, we shall invest less money and the rate of accumulation will not be so high, but the results will be fairly good, the people can really benefit from it and the superiority of socialist society can be brought into full play.

Thus we can see that it is a change of important theoretical and practical significance and a change of historical significance for our country to readjust, reform, rectify and improve the national economy.

There are great prospects in our doing so. The practice in the past 2 years has already shown a good inkling of the matter. In the 2 years from 1979 to 1980, the total value of agricultural production increased at an annual progressive rate of 5.6 percent and the total value of industrial production increased at an annual progressive rate of 8.6 percent. In industry, light industry increased at an annual progressive rate of 13.9 percent and heavy industry increased at an annual progressive rate of 4.5 percent; the proportion of light industry in industry as a whole rose from 42.7 percent in 1978 to 46.9 percent. The rate of agricultural and light industrial development was faster than it had been in the past. With regard to the rate of development of heavy industry, we have slackened it off appropriately of our own accord. In this way, the living standards of most of the people in both urban and rural areas throughout the country have been raised markedly. In 1980, the real income of every peasant derived from the collective was 16 percent more than in 1978 and the peasant individual income from family sideline occupation increased by a bigger margin. In 1980, the average salary for staff under the system of public ownership was 803 yuan, which was 24.7 percent more than in 1978, a 14.1 percent increase after reduction of the price factor. In the 2 years from 1979 to 1980, 18 million people obtained employment throughout the country. In 1980, the total retail value of social commodities was 27 percent (after the reduction of the price factor) more than in 1978 and the people's life in both town and country improved markedly. Although there are still quite a few difficulties on the road of advance, we are full of confidence for the bright prospects.

In sum, through readjustment, reform, rectification and improvement of the national economy, we shall gradually achieve rationalization of the economic structure, management system and enterprise organization which, in addition to the corresponding development of culture, education and scientific technology, will certainly be able to raise our production, technology, science and culture, management level, economic effect and the people's living standards and, after several decades of hard work, establish a Chinese-style socialist material and spiritual civilization.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON CAPITAL, SURPLUS VALUE

HK110244 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Hu Peizhao [5170 1014 0340]: "There Are No Such Categories as Capital and Surplus Value in the Socialist Economy"]

[Text] Some comrades in the economics circle hold that the concepts of capital and surplus value can also be used in socialist society. They think that there are no inseparable relations between capital and surplus value on the one hand and exploitation on the other, and that the key is to whom they belong. Some other comrades think that surplus value is not a special economic category that applies only to the capitalist economy but a common category that applies to the expanded production of commodities. Socialist production is also a kind of expanded production of commodities, therefore, there is also surplus value in it which is the process of the increment of value. To these I have some objections.

First, we should not treat the social form of production and its material contents as one thing. There are two aspects in the material productive activities of human beings: the means of production and the productive forces. There are different social forms in different stages of the development of production for the same material content. Take the means of production for example; it is a means of exploitation in both the slave and feudal modes of production, but in the capitalist mode of production this means of exploitation takes a special form in capital which shows a different relation of production. If we take the social modes of production and its material contents as the same thing, we will be regarding economic categories as natural ones and fail to understand the significance in differentiating between the social modes of production which are essentially different. If we think that because in socialist production there must also be means of production and laborers must also provide a part of their products or value to society, there is also capital and surplus value in a socialist society, we will be making the same "mistake of time" as David Ricardo.

Second, both capital and surplus value are specifically defined historical categories in both form and content, therefore, their use cannot be extended to the socialist economy. Marx said, "Capital is the value that gives birth to value," and "capital as self-proliferating value consists not only of class relations but also contains a specific social nature established on the basis of the existence of labor as wage labor." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels" vol 24, pp 95 and 122) That is to say capital is a historical category which though inseparably integrated with the material existence of the means of production can never be equated to it. "The surplus value Marx referred to is the difference between the value of labor power and the value created by the labor value." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 26 book I, p 19) Not all differences of value can be called surplus value. Surplus value is based on the value of labor power and its calculation should be started from the point right above the value of labor. The above two categories should have as their prerequisite the capitalist ownership of the means of production and the existence of labor as a commodity. Their vitality depends on the sucking up of wage labor. Socialist society is a society with the public ownership of the means of production, the elimination of exploitation and distribution according to labor as its characteristics. The producers are the masters of society and labor is no longer a commodity; therefore, there are no conditions for the existence of capital and surplus labor.

Third, capitalist production aims at expanding capital and making profits so as to increase the value of the capital invested in the process of production. Therefore, the process of capitalist production is reflected in the unity of the processes of labor and of the increase of value. Though commodity production is preserved in a socialist society, the aim of production has completely changed and the production of use value and value is to meet the needs of the people. Therefore, the socialist process of commodity production is the unity of the processes of labor and of the formation of value on the basis of the public ownership of the means of production, and it is never a process of the increase of value. Under socialism the value created by the laborers also exceeds that consumed by themselves and a part of the value or products they produce should be handed over to society for centralized control. However this part of value is by no means the result earned after paying off the value of the labor power as in a capitalist society. How much of the value created by the workers will be retained for the consumption of the workers and how much is to be controlled by society is distributed according to the proportion of accumulation and consumption decided by planning. Since the relations between the two parts are a type of proportionate relations concerning distribution, therefore, the question of surplus or no surplus and increase or no increase does not arise. The methods of calculating cost and profit in the economic accounting of socialist industrial enterprises are purely out of the necessity of administration and management.

Based on the above points, I think that objectively, in the socialist economy, capital and surplus value do not exist.

NONFERROUS METAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY DIVERSIFIES

OW110828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--China's nonferrous metal processing factories, which once mainly served the military and heavy industries, are now producing for the light and textile industries, agriculture and the building trade, according to the State Administration of the Nonferrous Metal Industry. Since the beginning of 1980, the processed materials for these alternate industries has accounted for more than 60 percent of the factories' output.

The new products include aluminum pipes for bicycles and sprinkling irrigation systems, aluminum materials for furniture, decorative plates, parts for warp knitting machines and building materials.

The northeast light alloy processing factory, one of China's major nonferrous enterprises, since last year has marketed more than 100 products such as pipes, rods, forged parts and shape metals. The factory has developed aluminum bicycles for the Longjiang electric plant in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, who are now mass producing them. The alloy factory is also producing 11 types of aluminum alloy components.

Both the northwest and southwest aluminum processing factories have built production lines for aluminum molds for the building trade. The northwest copper processing factory has built production lines for copperfoil paper and antenna pipes for TV sets and cars.

China has rich nonferrous metal resources. Output of the 10 major nonferrous metals, which include copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, magnesium and titanium, has increased in the past two years. In the first seven months of 1981, the production of 10 nonferrous metals increased 4.9 percent as compared with the same 1980 period.

REMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON BUDDHIST SCULPTURES

OW100947 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an introductory article with several photographs of rarely seen Buddhist stone grotto sculptures of the Northern Song Dynasty (916-1279) in Yanan Prefecture, Shaanxi Province, yesterday. The prefecture is in the Yellow River valley, a cradle of Chinese civilization.

With the spread of Buddhism, grotto art started and developed in China during the Eastern Han (25-220), Sui (561-618) and Tang (618-907) Dynasties.

The contents of the photographs include the story of the nirvana (death) of the founder of Buddhism; an altar with a stone pillar; a dragon-taming arhat; an attendant bodhisattva; a part of a standing Buddha, and a part of a thousand small Buddhas (Jin Dynasty 1115-1234).

The grottos, chiselled in the sides of stone cliffs, have Buddhist altars of two, four or eight stone pillars in the center. The grottos, which are not concentrated in one area, differ in form from those of the Yungang grottos in Shanxi Province and the Longmen grottos in Henan Province.

In artistic style, some of the sculptures are well-proportioned and seem lifelike; some are concise with flowing lines; others are gigantic in scale.

Beginning in 1977, the prefectural and county cultural centers in Yanan Prefecture have discovered many grottos and cave temples, mostly from the Northern Song Dynasty, in Yijun, Zichang, Ansai, Fuxian, Huangling and Luochuan Counties, the newspaper said.

RUSSIAN DRAMA 'PAUL KECHAZIN' STAGED IN BEIJING

GW081650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--A Chinese adaption of the Russian drama "Paul Kechazin" reappeared on stage in Beijing today at the China children's art theatre.

Zhou Lai, 60, the playwright who adapted the drama from the Russian novel "How Steel Was Tempered," said the play was meant to answer the question "Why does man live?"--one of the themes of a discussion in Chinese youth newspapers not long ago.

Zhou, a veteran of China's revolutionary movement, said: "Paul Kechazin grew up to be a hero after the October Revolution in the Soviet Union. He loved the people wholeheartedly and worked for the Communist Party and the people."

Paul Kechazin once said that man's most precious asset is life itself. It belongs to us only once. A man should spend his life in a meaningful way. He should devote his life to the revolutionary cause. He said that there can be no onlookers in life.

Zhou Lai said Paul Kechazin's militant spirit is still a source of instruction and encouragement to the youth of China today. He said the revised play puts more weight on the development of the hero, especially during his childhood, and emphasized the role of the Communist Youth League.

The play was first staged in China soon after the founding of the People's Republic, under the direction of Sun Weishi. She had just returned from a study tour of the Soviet Union where her husband, the actor Jin Shan, starred in several productions.

"At that time," Zhou Lai said, "it inspired Chinese youth to model themselves on this Soviet hero in the construction and defense of socialist China."

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN REPORTS ON SIXTH PLENARY SESSION

OW120016 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The united front work departments of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee held a report meeting at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing on the afternoons of 10 and 11 August. At the meeting, Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, conveyed the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to 3,000 people of democratic parties and of various circles in Jiangsu and Nanjing.

Comrade Xu Jiatun gave a brief account of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the course of the drafting and revising of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic and the other important decisions made at the plenary session.

Comrade Xu Jiatun emphatically expounded on the great historical significance of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the scientific analysis of Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role and Mao Zedong Thought.

In conclusion, Comrade Xu Jiatun expressed the hope that those present will conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, rally still more closely around the party Central Committee, unite as one under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, keep on fighting in spite of all setbacks and build China into a modern and powerful socialist country which is prosperous, highly democratic and culturally advanced.

Bao Houchang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. Responsible persons of the united front work departments of the Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing Municipal CCP Committees attended the meeting. Also present were some of the NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members in Nanjing, some of the deputies to the Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing Municipal People's Congresses and CPPCC Committees, members of democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce in Nanjing and personalities representing minority nationalities, religious organizations, returned Overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots and other circles.

JIANGSU CONFERENCE ISSUES ECONOMIC GUIDELINES

OW121100 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Economic issues constituted the focus of discussion during a recent work conference sponsored by the Jiangsu provincial party committee under the guidelines put forward by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Attending the conference were leading comrades of various provincial, prefectural and county departments.

In the spirit of "from the masses to the masses" the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee unified everyone's thinking and made the following important decisions:

First, during the period of national economic readjustment, a certain growth must be maintained in both industrial and agricultural production. The meeting decided that the increase of grain output during the sixth 5-year plan period must be greater than the population growth. The minimum demand for foodgrain in national economic development must be met. An appropriate quota of foodgrain to be turned over to the state must also be ensured. Regarding a diversified economy, attention must be given to those categories which do not use cropland and which do not consume—or consume very little—foodgrain. The stress should presently be placed on developing the peasants' sideline occupations so their net income from sideline occupations will increase steadily.

Second, our minds must be further emancipated and our policies further relaxed so order can be restored in our economic work. In accordance with the opinions heard at the meeting, the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government have put forward a series of regulations of a policy nature for foodgrain production, diversified economy and industrial and transport production. To arouse the peasants' enthusiasm to grow cereal crops and sell their foodgrain, for example, the province will sign a contract with various prefectures and municipalities on (fixing the purchasing prices) for foodgrain. This contract, once it is signed, will not be changed for 3 years. Because the current purchasing prices for foodgrain are too low, the province will adopt whatever flexible measures it can to allot more funds for the purchase of foodgrain so the grain growers can reap more benefits. Furthermore, efforts will be made to develop the commune-and brigade-run industries so the profits earned from industrial production and sideline occupations will be used to support agricultural and foodgrain production.

Third, to fully arouse the workers' enthusiasm to surmount difficulties, increase production and raise the economic efficiency [words indistinct], various forms of economic systems of responsibility must be encouraged in the industrial sectors as they have been in the agricultural sector. To this end, the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government have decided that various forms of economic systems of responsibility will be adopted on the industrial and transport front throughout the province. Whenever possible, all enterprises should sign various types of contracts on production quotas in accordance with different situations in different enterprises. Regarding distribution [of profits] within an enterprise, conventional ideas should be eliminated and various forms of distribution should be adopted according to the different situations of the various enterprises. However, no matter which form is adopted, consideration must be given to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. Also, while ensuring higher income for all three, make sure that the benefits for the state are greater than for the other two.

SHANGHAI CPPCC HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW120304 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 11 August, the 5th Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee held the 16th enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee to hear Vice Mayor Chen Jinhua's report on Shanghai's economic readjustment and technical transformation.

In his report, Chen Jinhua analyzed the situation of economic readjustment and technical transformation in Shanghai. He pointed out emphatically: While carrying out readjustments, vigorous efforts should be made in accordance with national targets to keep Shanghai's economy growing at a certain rate and to accumulate some strength so that Shanghai can make a suitable start in future stages of economic development. Judging by Shanghai's present situation, so long as we make full use of favorable conditions, give play to the strong points, pay attention to technical transformation, enliven the economy and develop foreign trade, it is entirely possible to keep Shanghai's economy growing at a certain rate.

Chen Jinhua also pointed out: The production of consumer goods should occupy a major position in economic development. Heavy industry should serve expanding consumer goods production and the technical transformation and equipment renewal of the old enterprises. At the same time, it is necessary to combine the achievements in technical transformation by the masses with the results of scientific research to fill in the gaps and complete the transformation process. It is necessary to continue the reform of the economic management system and develop various forms of economic integration so that Shanghai's industrial production will take on a new outlook, gear itself to the needs of the whole country and to the international market and make greater contributions to the national economy.

Zhao Xingzhi, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, presided over today's meeting and made a speech.

OPENING OF SHANGHAI CHRISTIAN SYNOD REPORTED

OW111902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Shanghai, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--The fourth Shanghai Christian synod opened here today for five days under the Three Self Patriotic Committee of the Protestant Churches of Shanghai. Attended by 500 Christians, the opening session was presided over by Luo Guanzong, chairman of the committee.

Reviewing achievements since the revival of religious activity after the downfall of the gang of four, Sun Yanli, vice-chairman of the committee, said Shanghai has opened five churches and revived various religious activities. More than 300 people had been admitted to the church. Last year 130,000 copies of the Bible and a large number of hymnals were published. More are expected this year, he said.

The synod will discuss the draft version of "the regulations of the Three Self Patriotic Committee of the Protestant Churches of Shanghai" and the draft version of "the regulations of the administrative committee of the Shanghai Christian churches" and elect leaders of the two bodies.

The committee derives its name from the tenets under which it was established, which are self-administration, self-propogation and self-support.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU MILITARY SCHOOL--The Nanjing advanced army school held a ceremony on 25 July for the graduation of more than 800 students who had taken part in the self-defensive counter-attack against the Vietnamese aggressors. Present at the ceremony were (Zhang Rongsen), the school's president; Zhang Zhen, PLA deputy chief of General Staff; (Zhang Ning), deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Region; Liu Lin, vice governor of Jiangsu; and (Liu Guang), deputy secretary of the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee. In his speech at the ceremony, (Zhang Rongsen) urged the students to study well the documents of the party's sixth plenary session and to be vanguards in building a modern army. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jul 81 OW]

SHANDONG PLA SKILLS DISPLAY--The Jinan PLA units held a display of military skills 31 July to mark the 54th anniversary of the PLA's founding. Leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units, including Fan Chaoli, Xiong Zuofang, Zhao Bingan, Fu Jiaxuan, Zuo Qi and Xu Hongyun, and responsible persons of locally stationed organs of the PLA units viewed the display. Leading comrades of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Li Zichao, Xi Jianchun, Xu Leijian, Lin Ping, Yang Jieren, Zhang Jingtao, Ding Fangming, Zhang Weicen, Bai Yanbo, and Wang Liang, also viewed the display. Also present were leading comrades of the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal people's government, the municipal CPPCC Committee and PLA commanders and fighters--more than 2,000 persons in all. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jul 81 SK]

ZHEJIANG YOUTH MAGAZINE--ZHEJIANG QINGNIAN [ZHEJIANG YOUTH], a journal run by the Zhejiang Provincial CYL Committee, will be published starting in October this year. The journal aims to educate and lead Zhejiang's young people in upholding the four fundamental principles and in loving the party, the great motherland and socialism. It also aims to encourage them to build a socialist material and spiritual civilization and to serve young people by reflecting their opinions. Two issues will be published in the second half of this year. The journal will be changed to a monthly starting next year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 26 Jul 81 OW]

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

HK080239 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The 11th meeting of the 5th Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Guangzhou from 4 to 7 August. Standing Committee Chairman Li Jianzhen, Vice Chairman Ou Mengjue, Luo Tian, Xue Guangjun, Zhong Ming, Yi Meihou, Liang Guang, Yun Guangying, Wang Zhuoyao, Li Xuexian, Luo Xiongcai, and committee members, totalling 40 persons, attended the meeting. Responsible persons of provincial departments and bureaus concerned attended as observers.

Vice Governor Yang Kanghua delivered a report on the state of ordinary education in the province. Vice Governor Wang Ning reported on the state of social order. Responsible persons of the provincial public security department explained the draft regulations banning peddling and taking drugs and banning brothels and prostitution. After discussion, the meeting approved and adopted a resolution on strengthening ordinary education in the province. It adopted a resolution approving the provincial people's government regulations banning peddling and taking drugs and its provisional regulations banning brothels and prostitution. The provincial people's government will promulgate and implement these regulations.

At the meeting on 7 August, the participants heard Governor Liu Tianfu's recommendation of Xue Guangjun for the post of vice governor. In accordance with this recommendation, the meeting decided to appoint Xue Guangjun vice governor, in order to strengthen leadership work in the provincial people's government. The meeting also decided to appoint a total of 237 persons as principal responsible persons of provincial departments and bureaus and of prefectural, municipal and county procuratorates.

The meeting held special discussions on problems of education. The members put forward many proposals on changing the backward state of education in the province. The meeting also adopted a resolution on strengthening ordinary education in the province.

The meeting held: At present education work in the province is below the national average both in quantity and in quality. The most outstanding problem is that there are insufficient funds for education. In order to solve this problem, the provincial people's government recently decided to increase the education allocation by 42 million yuan taken from provincial finances, despite the continuing financial difficulties of the province. As a result, expenditure on education this year will exceed the budget and final accounts for last year. The comrades at the meeting expressed satisfaction over this point.

The comrades held: The key to changing the backward state of education in Guangdong is for the leaders at all levels to enhance understanding of the position and role of education in economic construction. Party committees and government at all levels should place the introduction of universal primary education in an important position on their agenda. The principal responsible persons of the provincial, prefectural and county CCP committees and government should personally show concern for education work, attach importance to investment in this work, increase education funds, and constantly improve the conditions for running the schools. It is necessary to continue to implement the principle of walking on two legs in running schools. In addition to state-run schools, there must also be schools run by factories, mines, enterprises, communes, brigades, collectives, and all sectors in society. We should encourage Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots to help their native villages run schools. We must seriously enhance the teachers' social status and gradually improve their work and living conditions.

The meeting pointed out: The restructuring of secondary education in Guangdong is going rather slowly. The provincial people's government recently set up a leadership group for this work. We hope that people's government at all levels will bring into play and mobilize the activism of all sectors and get an active and steady grasp of the internal restructuring, rectification and reform of education.

We must actively train teachers, strengthen the building of the teaching force, implement the party's education principle in an all-round way, and constantly improve the quality of education, so as to speed up the development of education in the province.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR ZHANG ZHEN HELD IN HENAN

HK080210 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Summary] A memorial service was held in the Henan Provincial People's Government hall on the morning of 4 August for Zhang Zhen, vice chairman of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. Zhang Zhen died of an illness in Zhengzhou on 26 July 1981 at the age of 88.

Wreaths were sent by Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Xi Zhongxun, Xiao Jingguang, Yu Sang, Wang Kunlun and Qian Changzhao. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Li Baoguang, (Guo Tan), Shao Wenjie, Li Fudu, Yan Jimin, Cui Guanghua, Yue Xiaoxia, (He Dukang), Zhang Baiyuan, Wu Shaokui, Wang Huayun, Huo Bingquan, Guo Peijun, Dong Minsheng, Ye Renshou, Zhou Junming, Qi Wenjian, (Li Keqing), Jin Shaoying and (Cui Ziming), also sent wreaths. Leading comrades of departments concerned and Zhang Zhen's friends, including Han Xianchu, Duan Junyi and Hu Lijiao, also sent wreaths. Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Zhao Wenfu, Shao Wenjie, Ye Renshou, Yue Xiaoxia, Jin Shaoying, Qi Wenjian, Zhang Baiyuan, Guo Peijun, (Sun Guansheng) and (Pei Kai) attended the memorial service. Acting Governor Dai Suli presided. Provincial CPPCC Committee Chairman Zhao Wenfu delivered the memorial speech.

LIU JIE HEADS HENAN COMMITTEE ON 1911 REVOLUTION

HK080300 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Summary] This year 10 October will be the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. The Fourth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee held its 11th session on 30 July and decided to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution throughout the province. The session also adopted a resolution to establish a provincial preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

On the afternoon of 2 August, the provincial preparatory committee held its first meeting, which was presided over by preparatory committee Chairman Liu Jie. He said: "The 1911 revolution was a great historic national revolutionary movement led by Dr Sun Yat-sen. He overthrew the feudal domination of the Qing Dynasty and put an end to the system of autocratic monarchy which had prevailed in China for more than 2,000 years, so that the Chinese people could acquire unprecedented spiritual liberation. It is of great significance in the history of the Chinese democratic revolution."

He said: "In the new historical period in China, to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, publicize the historic significance of the 1911 revolution and Dr Sun Yat-sen's great meritorious service and learn from and carry forward the martyrs' sacrificial spirit of the 1911 revolution is of important practical significance for consolidating and developing the revolutionary and patriotic united front, strengthening the great unity of the Chinese nation, giving impetus to the return of Taiwan to our motherland, achieving the great cause of the reunification of our motherland and working with one heart and one mind in building our country into a powerful and modern socialist country which possess a high degree of democracy and civilization."

(Wu Juesheng), preparatory committee member and secretary general, put forth his suggestions on commemorating the 70th anniversary throughout the province. The meeting unanimously adopted his suggestions.

Preparatory committee Vice Chairmen Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Hu Shangli, Shao Wenjie, Jin Shaoying, Qi Wenjian, Ye Renshou, Dong Minsheng, (Rong Yude) and Guo Peijun also attended the meeting.

The preparatory committee's chairman is Liu Jie and the vice chairmen are Dai Suli, Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Li Baoguang--female, (Han Jicao), He Shangli, Liu Mingbang, Shao Wenjie, Yue Xiaoxia, Jin Shaoying, Qi Wenjian, Li Fudu, Wu Shaokui, Ye Renshou, Dong Minsheng, (Rong Yude) and Guo Peijun.

HENAN'S LIU JIE WRITES ON PARTY BUILDING

HK090722 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Report on article by Comrade Liu Jie in issue No 1 of DANG DE SHENHUAO [PARTY LIFE]: "Strengthen Party Building and Run the Magazine Well"]

[Excerpts] The magazine DANG DE SHENHUAO, sponsored by the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, is now officially making its appearance just when we are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the great, glorious and correct CCP and the victorious conclusion of the 6th plenary session. This is very significant for seriously studying and implementing the spirit of the sixth plenary session and strengthening party building in the province. The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the sixth plenary session is a powerful ideological weapon for strengthening party building.

We must make full use of this publication to publicize Marxist theory on party building, publicize the party's program, line, principles and policies and basic knowledge about the party, and publicize the party's fine traditions and work style, the guiding principles for the party's political life and the vanguard and model role of outstanding party members. We should also exchange work experiences of progressive basic-level party organizations, and discuss and answer various questions that party members raise in the magazine.

To run this magazine well, I hope that the party organizations at all levels and the party members, together with activists on all fronts, will enthusiastically care for and support it and enthusiastically send in letters and scripts reporting on the situation. They should help the editorial board to improve its work, constantly improve the magazine's ideological and militant nature, and turn it into an important ideological position for strengthening party building and an effective weapon for encouraging the whole body of party members to continually forge ahead.

HUBEI MEETING URGES BETTER ARMY-CIVILIAN RELATIONS

HK100602 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] The Hubei Provincial People's Government and the Wuhan PLA units recently held a forum on supporting the army and cherishing the people and supporting the government and cherishing the people, to study a number of problems in army-people relations. Governor Han Ningfu and Wuhan PLA units Deputy Commander Kong Qingde attended.

The meeting held: The provincial people's government has actively revived and carried forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and cherishing the people and has done a lot of work to this effect, scoring very great success. At the same time, the PLA commanders and fighters stationed in the province have actively launched the drive to support the government, vigorously supported local construction, and made tremendous contributions to army-government and army-people unity. In short, relations between army and government and army and people in Hubei are excellent.

However there are also a number of problems between army and government and army and people in this good situation; these problems urgently need solving.

For instance, there are the problems of maintaining security and keeping secrets at military installations, land problems and so on. The government and army studied in detail principles and views for solving these problems during the meeting. The meeting demanded that the local authorities and the PLA units carry out vivid and specific education for the cadres and masses and the PLA commanders and fighters in supporting the army and cherishing the people and supporting the government and cherishing the people. This should be done in a planned and organized way. It is necessary to publicize the importance of strengthening army building and promoting army-government and army-people unity in the new situation, actively support the PLA units in carrying out agricultural and sideline production, and ensure that the units have land available for military training, weapon and equipment testing, and national defense construction. At the same time, the PLA commanders and fighters must respect the local government. They should do a number of good things that directly benefit the local masses, and act as glorious standard-bearers in building socialist spiritual civilization.

It is necessary to get a good grasp of handling land disputes between army and people in accordance with the policy regulations of the party and state. In all land disputes between the PLA and the local authorities, the latter must consider the needs of the former and provide maximum support for the PLA in carrying out agricultural and sideline production. The PLA units for their part should consider Hubei's characteristics of large population and not much land, use as little land as possible, care for the masses' interests, and avoid competing for land with the people.

The meeting stressed: From now on, all prefectures, municipalities and counties concerned must strengthen leadership and assign persons to strive to solve by the end of September all problems which the PLA units need the local authorities' help in solving.

Governor Han Ningfu said at the forum: The local authorities must first do a good job in education in supporting the army and hold high the banner of supporting the army.

The meeting decided to set up a joint work group of the Hubei Provincial People's Government and the Wuhan PLA units for supporting the army and cherishing the people and supporting the government and cherishing the people. The work group will shortly set out for Wuhan Municipality, Xiaogan, Jingzhou, Huanggang and Xiangyang Prefectures and Xiangbei and Xiangyang farms to carry out work.

Hubei Radio Commentary

HK100604 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Station commentary: "Hold High the Banner of Supporting the Army"]

[Excerpts] At the recent forum convened by the provincial people's government and the Wuhan PLA units on supporting the army and cherishing the people and supporting the government and cherishing the people, the army and government respected, made allowances for, and supported each other, and discussed further solutions to a number of problems in army-government and army-people relations. The forum carried forward the glorious tradition of army-government and army-people unity and embodied the sixth plenary session's spirit of uniting as one to look ahead.

Since the Great Cultural Revolution, our excellent army-government and army-people relations have been damaged in varying degrees due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Phenomena of not caring about the overall situation and paying no attention to advice still exist even now in certain places and among a few comrades. This does not help at all to attain further political stability and unity. It is therefore very wrong. As Governor Han Ningfu has stressed, we must hold high the banner of supporting the army.

The local government, the various enterprises and units and the masses must hold high the banner of supporting the army, strengthen their concept of the overall situation, actively support army building, promote army-people relations and strengthen army-people and army-government unity. Of course, the PLA units too should give full consideration to the difficulties of the local authorities and actively work with them to handle properly problems that exist in army-government and army-people relations.

In short, we must work together to create a political situation of great unity between army and government and army and people, and strive to build China into a powerful modern socialist state with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY MEETING

HK090718 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Hainan Military District recently held an enlarged meeting of its CCP Committee Standing Committee to convey and study the spirit of the sixth plenary session. The participants applied the method of dialectical and historical materialism to seriously study the resolution exposition on and evaluation of Comrade Mao Zedong's position in history and Mao Zedong Thought. They deepened understanding of Comrade Mao Zedong's position in history and pledged to continue to hold high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought and do still better in building the units. During their study, the participants reviewed the history of struggle over the past 60 years.

They said: The mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years were mistakes committed in the course of probing the laws for the development of socialist society. They were the mistakes of a great proletarian revolutionary. He remains our respected and beloved leader and teacher.

Through studying the resolution, everyone understood: Mao Zedong Thought represents the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China. It is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the CCP. The mistakes made by Chairman Mao in his later years precisely ran counter to Mao Zedong Thought. By distinguishing between Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes made by Chairman Mao in his later years and restoring the original appearance of Mao Zedong Thought, we can better uphold Mao Zedong Thought and do a good job in building the units.

The participants also held discussions on the question of how to uphold Mao Zedong Thought. They thus further understood: We should concentrate on studying the resolution's exposition on six main aspects and three basic points in Mao Zedong Thought, and master the standpoint, viewpoint and method of Mao Zedong Thought to study new situations that arise in practice and to solve new problems. Thus we can promote the continuous advance of our cause of revolution and construction, and we can also ceaselessly enrich and develop Mao Zedong Thought in practice.

BRIEFS

HUMAN KUOMINTANG REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE--The Hunan provincial committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee held a discussion meeting on 26 June to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the CCP. Speaking at the meeting, (Chen Xinmin), chairman of the provincial committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, reviewed Kuomintang-CCP cooperation and praised the success of the CCP's united front policy. He hoped that the Taiwan authorities would change their minds and hold talks with the CCP. He also urged his old friends in Taiwan to work for Taiwan's early return to the motherland. (Liu Gongwu) and (Wen Jiayi), vice chairman of the committee, and (Cai Ticai), member of the committee, also addressed the meeting, praising the CCP leadership and Comrade Mao Zedong's historic contributions. [Changsha Human Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jun 81 OW]

GUIZHOU ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PROMOTING PRODUCTION

HK080626 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Summary] "According to a GUIZHOU RIBAO report, in order to arouse the enthusiasm of workers and enterprises, speed up industrial production, in particular the production of consumer goods, improve economic results and increase financial revenue, the Guizhou Provincial People's Government held a meeting from 4 to 7 July for commissioners, prefectural heads and municipal officials on pushing forward production responsibility systems in the industrial, construction and transportation enterprises and on implementing the principle of linking remuneration to output." The provincial people's government also issued a circular on 20 July on promoting production.

"The circular was divided into six parts: 1) It is necessary to grasp pushing forward of production responsibility systems in the industrial, construction and transportation enterprises and the implementation of the principle of linking remuneration to output as major current tasks; 2) it is necessary to vigorously push forward the responsibility system of assigning economic responsibilities; 3) it is necessary to change the method of distributing wages and bonuses in light of local conditions; 4) it is necessary to give full play to the role of workers congresses; 5) it is necessary to seriously promote ideological and political work; and 6) it is necessary to strengthen leadership and promote overall planning."

SICHUAN RIBAO ENCOURAGES RESTORATION OF PRODUCTION

HK080556 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Report on 6 August SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Uphold the Principle of Self-Reliance and Self-Salvation Through Production"]

[Text] The article says: The principal central leaders have recently given clear instructions concerning our province's work in fighting floods and providing disaster relief. We hope that party organizations and people's governments at all levels in Sichuan will lead the masses to work relentlessly for self-reliance and self-salvation through production. Simultaneously, the central departments and departments concerned of the State Council must also work relentlessly to assist Sichuan Province in overcoming all difficulties. Currently, the country has made great efforts and tried various methods to assist us. Party organizations and governments at all levels throughout Sichuan Province must mobilize the masses to try to win an overall victory in the struggle against the natural calamity. This is the key at present in implementing the guiding ideology of "try every possible means" to overcome difficulties as put forth by the CCP Central Committee. The masses in the disaster stricken areas have said that "this catastrophic calamity was not caused by any one individual and involves more than just one locality. It is necessary for everyone to work to overcome the calamity. This appropriately reflects the actual flood situation in our province and the view that it is incorrect to rely solely on the state to overcome the natural calamity. Instead, it is necessary to implement the principle of self-reliance and self-salvation through production. This also clearly reflects the masses' high sense of awareness and their sense of responsibility as being the masters of their own affairs. Leaders at all levels must fully arouse the masses' initiative and mobilize them, and they must rely on the masses to try every possible means to accomplish self-salvation through production. We must achieve the goal of equally sharing burdens. In this way, we will be able to overcome all kinds of hardships.

After listing the remarkable achievements of Xindu County, Tongliang County, the Sichuan cigarette factory, the Nanchong silk manufacturing factory and the Chongqing No 2 light and textile system to achieve self-reliance and self-salvation, the SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article says: These examples amply show that so long as the guiding ideology is correct, and the leaders trust and rely on the masses and try every possible means to adopt practical and effective measures, we will overcome all sorts of difficulties and will rapidly restore production to its previous level. We must not pay attention or place all our hope on the money and materials provided by the CCP Central Committee. We must under no circumstances waver in our determination to achieve self-reliance and self-salvation through production, uphold the communist work style of putting other's interest ahead of one's own and aiding each other.

The commentator's article points out: Our leading organizations at all levels must help all disaster stricken areas, focusing on assisting them and pushing them forward by restoring and developing production. It is necessary to strengthen their capacity for self-reliance and self-salvation through production. Self-salvation through production means promoting production in order to provide relief. Leading cadres must go deep into the localities, carry out investigations and studies and understand the problems that face the masses in the course of restoring production. They must try their best to solve the problems for the masses. It is necessary, in accordance with the actual conditions, to adopt various special measures and policies which are beneficial to self-salvation through production and mobilize the masses' enthusiasm in production by carrying out these policies. It is necessary to grasp overall work, mobilize and organize all units and give play to the communist spirit of when trouble occurs at one spot, help comes from all quarters. It is necessary to strive to increase production and increase income and fulfill the province's national economic quotas for this year. We must make up for the deficits occurring in the disaster stricken areas and strive to assist these areas to develop self-salvation through production.

SICHUAN URGES STRENGTHENED DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

HK120655 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] In the light of the spirit of the instructions of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, the Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 29 July on strengthening discipline inspection work regarding fighting flood and promoting relief work. The circular noted: Sichuan recently encountered the worst flood in a century. Under the warm concern of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and under the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee and the party committees at all levels, the party and government organs, armymen and people throughout the province have gone all out and launched the massive and impetuous work of fighting flood and promoting relief work. Many good people and good deeds have emerged. However, there are still a very small number of party members and cadres who have been very irresponsible in their work. They even evaded their responsibilities at the last moment and left their posts without permission, causing losses to state property. Some individual party members and cadres also used the excuse of handling goods damaged by the flood to secretly distribute commodities and materials at low prices through internal arrangements. Although these problems arose only among a small number of people, their influence is very bad and we must attach adequate importance to them.

The circular emphasized: To assist Sichuan in triumphing over the flood, resume production and rebuild housing, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council have appropriated to us large amounts of relief funds and materials. The party organizations at all levels and all party members and cadres must highly treasure them and do a good job of administering and utilizing them. The discipline inspection committees at all levels must assist the party committees in doing a good job of promoting this work and ensure that the special relief funds and materials will be used for their designated purposes.

To reduce the losses of state property, commodities and materials damaged by floodwater must be handled in accordance with the degree of damage and their prices fixed according to quality. They must be handled within the limits of authority over the examination and approval of price reductions. When approval is granted, the commodities and materials should be sold in public through various retail departments. The units and personnel who are in charge of the commodities and materials are forbidden to secretly distribute them through internal arrangements.

In fighting flood and promoting relief work, we must strictly strengthen our legal system. Cases involving party and cadres who failed to implement the instructions of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government; who neglected their duties and caused serious losses to state and collective property; who violated the regulations of the central authorities and the provincial CCP Committee and engaged in the squandering and embezzlement of funds, in corruption and theft, and in extravagant eating and drinking under various excuses; who freely spent and wasted relief funds and materials; and who practiced favoritism and secretly distributed materials at low prices through internal arrangements must be handled strictly. Those whose cases are serious must be given disciplinary punishment. Those who have gained economic advantages must return what they have unlawfully taken or pay compensation. And those who have violated the criminal code must be punished according to the law.

SENIOR XIZANG PLA CADRES ATTEND STUDY CLASS

HK100353 Lhassa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the second book-reading class for divisional and regimental cadres of Xizang Military District has seriously studied the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC. Many of these were old cadres who marched into Xizang with packs on their backs, and others were leading Zang cadres who were trained after the army marched in. Citing their personal experiences and historical facts they had seen and heard for themselves, they recalled the wise policy decisions of the Central Committee and Chairman Mao regarding Xizang and discoursed on Chairman Mao's outstanding contributions and the brilliant guidance provided by Mao Zedong Thought for revolution and construction in Xizang. They held discussions on the following four topics:

1. During the period of peaceful liberation, the Central Committee and Chairman Mao were very concerned for the Zang compatriots, promptly issued the order to liberate Xizang, and thus brought Xizang back into the warm embrace of the great family of the motherland.
2. On the question of democratic reform, Chairman Mao proposed the correct principle of carrying out no reforms for 6 years, and promptly corrected signs of leftism.
3. During the period of suppressing the rebellion and carrying out reforms, the Central Committee and Chairman Mao acted in accordance with the development of the situation and lost no time in leading the people of Xizang to rapidly quell the rebellion launched by reactionary elements of the upper stratum. They guided Xizang onto the broad and healthy socialist road of happiness and prosperity.
4. Chairman Mao consistently did a great deal of work in dealing with the nationality issue in Xizang, and the questions of freedom of religious belief and the people's habits and customs.

The comrades also seriously summed up lessons in connection with the sabotage and setbacks caused to revolution and construction in Xizang by the Great Cultural Revolution. They also cited hosts of facts to show the excellent situation that has emerged on all fronts since implementing last year's important central instructions on work in Xizang. They expressed resolve to apply the spirit of the resolution to unify their ideological understanding, seriously sum up experiences and lessons, unite as one to look ahead, and make greater contributions to building a united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang.

XIZANG LEADER SPEAKS ON AGRICULTURE CHANGES

HK080408 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Xizang Regional CCP Committee Secretary Guo Xilan spoke on responsibility systems in agriculture and animal husbandry at the sixth plenary session of the second regional CCP Committee. He said: Various types of responsibility systems have been applied in production since implementing the central authorities' important instructions of last year on work in Xizang and relaxing the policies. There have been various changes in the system, and there will also be some small changes in the future. We must make preparations in thinking and in actual work so as to be ready for these changes. He made the following points:

1. We must change the past method of dealing with all localities in the same way regardless of the conditions, and do well in adopting the methods best suited to local conditions. We must believe that the great majority of the masses want to follow the socialist road. It is not socialism but the erroneous leftist influence that the masses want to discard. They want to get rid of egalitarianism and eating out of a big pot.
2. The methods of the responsibility systems should be simple, convenient, and based on the masses' interests. This is the common desire of the masses. Production is rather backward in most parts of Xizang, and the cultural level of the cadres and masses is low, while their management ability is poor. This situation makes simplicity all the more necessary. Judged by the general conditions, many people in poor communes and production teams in the pastoral, semi-pastoral and agricultural areas favor the assignment of full responsibility for task completion to the households. So long as the masses' wishes are not countered, various places can practice this system more, in light of local conditions, and also gain some more experience in it.
3. The masses voluntarily want to combine. At present, there is a widespread desire among the masses to combine. In places that have instituted the systems of fixing output contracts for each household or assigning full responsibility for task completion to the households, it is necessary to attach importance to this and help the masses to improve the system.

Comrade Guo Xilan said: A series of new problems will arise with the institution of the production responsibility systems. Leaders at all levels must seriously study and solve these problems. We must carry out readjustment in all fields of work to meet the new situation after the institution of production responsibility systems.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN MAYOR'S RECEPTION DAY—The Kunming Municipal People's Government recently decided that the mayor and vice mayors must personally handle the masses' letters and visits which involve important matters. The municipal people's government has also established a mayor's reception day. The system provides that every Saturday, half the day will be used for the purpose of reception and the mayor and 10 vice mayors will come to the masses' letters and visits reception room at this time by rotation to handle visits, directly listen to the masses' opinions and improve government work. The above-mentioned decision has already been carried out. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 81 HK]

YUNNAN ANTICLOTTING DRUG—Kunming, 4 Aug (XINHUA)—A drug that delays or prevents blood clotting has been developed by scientists at the Kunming Institute of Zoology in Yunnan Province, according to the provincial health bureau. The drug is called defibrase and is extracted from the venom of the agkistrodon acutus (guenther), a poisonous snake. The drug has proved effective in the treatment of blood clotting, known as thrombosis, in the brain, heart disease and obstructions in the veins and arteries of the retina. In tests by 20 hospitals throughout the nation since 1979, in 214 cases of cerebral thrombosis, 66 were treated successfully, 64 showed a satisfactory reaction, 56 improved and 28 failed to respond at all. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 4 Aug 81 OW]

DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS PLA SOIREE IN BEIJING

HK120331 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Summary] The PLA General Political Department gave an Army Day soiree in the Huairou Hall of Zhongnanhai on 29 July to entertain dependents of martyrs and servicemen, disabled and demobilized servicemen, responsible comrades of the municipal CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee and government including Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu, Jia Tingsan, Zhao Pengfei and Feng Jipang, and PLA General Political Department Deputy Director Hua Nan attended the function. The frontline drama troupe of the Nanjing PLA units political department performed a six-act play "Ideals Are Still Beautiful."

HEBEI LEADERS PUBLICIZE SIXTH PLENUM SPIRIT

HK120308 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpts] According to HEBEI RIBAO, since 21 July, the provincial CCP Committee and the prefectural and municipal CCP committees throughout the province have convened gatherings to convey the spirit of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. The 12 comrades dispatched to the province by the Central Committee--Central Secretariat Research Office Director Deng Liqun and Comrades Yuan Mu, Wu Jiang, Zhang Decheng, Teng Wensheng, Fan Ruoyu, Qin Chuan, Wu Xiang, Li Huang, Cao Zhi, Li Honglin and Wang Yuming--have each spent 3 to 6 half-days in conveying, explaining and publicizing the spirit of the 6th plenary session in the provincial organs and in Shijiazhuang Prefecture and Municipality, Handan, Xingtai, Baoding, Zhangjiakou, Chengde, Tangshan Prefecture and Municipality, and Langfang, Cangzhou and Hengshui. A total of 90,000 party-member cadres at and above commune party committee secretary level and at and above administrative grade 21 have listened to the reports. In connection with this, everyone has seriously studied the resolution adopted by the plenary session, the communique, and Comrade Hu Yaobang's 1 July speech. They have deepened their understanding of the spirit of the session, and have pledged to unite still more closely around the Central Committee, boost their revolutionary drive, unite as one to look ahead, and work in concert to promote the four modernizations.

Many comrades said: Establishing the position in history of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought is a major issue related to the party's future. The resolution has treated this as the core and primary issue. This meets with the favor of the party and people. The resolution both fully affirms the great achievements of Chairman Mao and appropriately points out the mistakes of his later years. It both scientifically expounds on the scientific content of Mao Zedong Thought and incisively summarizes the basic content and living soul of Mao Zedong Thought. It clearly distinguishes between Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes of Comrade Mao Zedong's later years, and completely and accurately restores the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought. This scientific attitude of neither concealing faults or account of merits nor concealing merits on account of faults effectively opposes the erroneous trend of thought of doubting and negating Mao Zedong Thought and completely destroys the viewpoint of the "two whatevers." It points out the orientation for us to hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought in future.

Everyone pledged unanimous support for the plenary session's decision on reelecting the principal leading members of the Central Committee and electing new ones. The comrades said: The reelection of principal leading members of the Central Committee and election of new ones is a correct choice made by the whole party after applying the test of practice. It symbolizes the party's vitality and its brilliant future, and illustrates its strong unity. Comrade Hua Guofeng gained merit in the struggle to smash the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique, and also did some useful work afterwards.

However, in the 2 years before the 3d plenary session, he pushed the "two whatevers" without making any correction, and delayed and obstructed the resumption of work by old cadres and the rehabilitation of victims of miscarriages of justice. He continued to uphold and create personality cult. He also bears responsibility for impatience for success in economic work and the continuation of certain other leftist errors. Facts have proven that it would have been impossible to correct leftist errors, and especially to revive the party's fine traditions, under Comrade Hua Guofeng's leadership. The plenary session was completely correct in assigning him to another leadership position.

The comrades attending the gatherings pledged: Party members must spontaneously implement the party's resolution, unite still more closely around the Central Committee, and take a clear-cut stand in waging resolute struggle against words and deeds that attack and slander leading comrades of the Central Committee and viciously attack and sabotage the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session.

After study and discussion, everyone also understood: The so-called theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat should naturally be negated. However this certainly does not mean that the tasks of revolution have already been completed and that proletarian revolutionary spirit is no longer wanted. We must always maintain lofty revolutionary ideals and soaring revolutionary fighting spirit and carry out socialist revolution and construction to the end. Although the sixth plenary session has completed the task of turning chaos to order in the party's guiding ideology, the task of turning chaos to order has by no means been completed in our actual work and thinking. In particular, in Hebei, due to the fact that the former principal leader of the provincial CCP Committee committed serious leftist errors over a long period, and in particular he failed to come to his senses and correct his errors for a long time after the third plenary session and even boycotted the line, principles and policies of that session, very great difficulty was caused to the work of turning chaos into order, and we fell far behind fraternal provinces and municipalities. While we still lag behind the hopes and demands of the Central Committee and the people regarding turning chaos to order in ideology, eliminating leftist influence, rehabilitating the victims of miscarriages of justice, implementing the cadre policy, readjusting the leadership groups and so on, we need all the more to display proletarian revolutionary spirit, and maintain soaring revolutionary fighting spirit.

HEBEI'S JIN MING VISITS PLA IN SHIJIAZHUANG

HK120327 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Summary] On 29 July, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, people's government and CPPCC including Jin Ming, Jiang Yizhen, Wang Zheng and Guo Zhi and leading comrades of Shijiazhuang Prefecture and municipality led 16 groups to visit PLA units in Shijiazhuang at and above the level of independent regiment and PLA hospitals and sanatoria.

In discussion forums, the party, government and army leaders said: "The Central Committee has held an extremely good session, which has adopted an extremely good 'resolution' and elected an extremely good central leadership core. The Central Committee recently sent 12 comrades to our province to explain and publicize the 'resolution' and help us to profoundly appreciate the spirit of the 6th plenary session. We must ride on this powerful east wind and do well in conveying, studying and implementing the session spirit. We must unify our thinking as quickly as possible with the basic conclusions of the resolution, push forward the work of turning chaos to order, and promote all work."

The PLA leaders put forward a number of problems to be solved with the help of the local authorities, such as the schooling and employment of soldier's children, and vegetable supplies. Comrades of the comfort groups pledged to work to study and solve these problems.

WATER CONSERVANCY CHIEF WARNS OF MORE FLOODS

SK120501 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Station reporter's "recent" interview with (Song Limin), permanent deputy commander of the Heilongjiang provincial flood-control headquarters and chief of the provincial water conservancy bureau, on the province's flood situation and prevention work—recorded]

[Excerpts] Question: Comrade (Song Limin), our province recently had a lot of rain and some places suffered flooding. Would you give an account to our listeners of the situation?

Answer: Since the beginning of July, we have had a lot of rain, especially showers and thundershowers, which covered many areas, [words indistinct] and brought a great deal of precipitation. In many places one rain shower brought as much precipitation as 1/3 to a half of the annual precipitation. As a result, water levels of some middle-sized and small rivers rose sharply, rivers overflowed and torrents of water rushed down the mountains in Mudanjiang and Yichun. The water level of the Songhua Jiang also rose to a very high level. We had not seen such a situation in many years. According to incomplete statistics, 19.97 million mu of land, about 17 percent of the farmlands of the province, were affected by flooding and waterlogging. Of this, 14.65 million mu, or 13 percent of the farmlands, suffered damage. Floods have also endangered the output of forestry, railway, transportation, post and telecommunications, mining and industrial enterprises. The provincial CCP Committee and government have shown deep concern about the flood situation. They have sent relief work-teams to major afflicted areas. Principal leaders of CCP committees and governments at all levels have gone to the frontline to take charge of the flood-control work. Thanks to their arduous efforts, production in afflicted areas has gradually been restored and arrangements for the people's daily life have been made. [sentence indistinct]

Question: As far as I know, our province has built many water conservancy projects in the past few years. Have these projects yielded any notable benefits in our current flood-control campaign?

Answer: About 1,000 large and small reservoirs throughout the province which retained floodwaters have greatly alleviated the damages in the lower reaches of rivers.

Question: Is there any lesson we should draw from this year's flood-control work?

Answer: Yes, there is. There were no great floods in the past two decades; therefore, the people, lowering their guard and never thinking that such great floods would happen, were not well prepared mentally and materially. When floods did occur, the people fought them in haste, landing themselves in a position in which they could not take the initiative. This is a major lesson. Some localities built many houses, industrial and mining enterprises in [words indistinct] areas without considering flood-prevention problem. In these localities, great damage is bound to occur when torrents of water rush down the mountains or rivers overflow their banks.

Question: Comrade (Song Limin), will we have heavy rains or floods in mid- and late August? Would you give your opinion on what should we pay attention to, which everyone is deeply concerned about?

Answer: According to the analysis of weather and hydrological departments, we will still have a lot of showers and thundershowers. The rainfall will not be evenly distributed. Some areas are likely to have heavy rains or rainstorms. Because we cannot master the law governing the weather changes, we cannot forecast the location and intensity of sudden isolated rainstorms. Therefore, we should take preventive measures and, while preparing against floods, be highly vigilant against mountain torrents and overflow of middle-sized and small rivers.

JILIN EDUCATION CONFERENCE CLOSES 11 AUGUST

SK121002 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The 5-day work conference on education programs for staff and workers sponsored by the Jilin Provincial People's Government concluded on 11 August. Attending the conference were responsible persons from various municipal, prefectoral, autonomous prefectoral and county party and government organs and trade unions, as well as various provincial-level commissions, offices, departments and bureaus, a number of enterprises and higher educational institutions and departments in charge of staff and worker education.

During the conference participating comrades earnestly studied the resolutions adopted by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council concerning enhancement of the education program for staff and workers and speeches in this regard given by leading comrades, including Vice Premier Yao Yilin and Yuan Baohua, director of the State Economic Commission. Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, addressed the conference. Participants also heard reports by Luo Yuejia, deputy governor of the province, relaying the spirit of the national work conference on education programs for staff and workers, and by Deputy Governor Dong Xin on the provincial education program for staff and workers.

Participants noted: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our province has scored remarkable achievements in conducting staff and worker education. More than 3,000 staff and worker schools have been established which have trained about 1 million students. Qualified graduates from various training schools total over 150,000 persons. However, the current work on staff and worker education in our province lags far behind in meeting the need to achieve socialist modernization and the goals set by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. They pledged to consider the conference a new start and to advance the provincial education program for staff and workers to a new stage.

At the closing ceremony Governor Yu Ke made a closing speech in which he put forward the work orientation and goals for the days to come. He also urged all localities and departments to place the task of staff and worker education on their agenda of important topics and to grasp the work as a strategic mission for successfully building up a staff and worker contingent.

LIAONING FLOOD DISASTER CLAIMS 669 LIVES

SK111004 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The provincial people's government met this morning to hear a report by Deputy Governor Zhao Qi on the disaster situation in Yingkou and Dalian and to study measures for arranging for the livelihood of the people in the flood-devastated areas and helping them restore production. Hu Yimin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor, presided over the meeting.

On 27-28 July the Yingkou and Dalian areas were hit by extraordinarily heavy rainstorms. Many communes in Xinjin, Fu and Gai Counties had over 300 mm of rain. Some communes had over 620 mm. Because of the concentrated heavy rain, torrents of water rushed down mountains and rivers, causing flooding. According to statistics, some 5,128 production teams and 115 communes in 6 counties suffered various degrees of disaster. Some 669 persons were killed; 16,200 houses were washed away and 22,000 houses collapsed. Damage to cultivated fields, fruit trees and transport, power, commercial, cultural and educational facilities was estimated at 300 million yuan.

Following the floods, party committees, people's congresses, government and CPPCC committees at all levels took this matter seriously. Many leading comrades personally visited the disaster-stricken areas to comfort the people and organize flood-relief efforts. Many medical teams were sent to rescue the wounded and prevent an epidemic. Prior to and after the flooding, locally stationed PLA units dispatched large numbers of commanders and soldiers to rush-repair railways, rescue people and air-drop relief supplies. People from all walks of life have rendered vigorous assistance to the disaster areas. According to preliminary statistics, citizens and PLA commanders and soldiers in Yingkou and Dalian contributed 270,000 items of clothing and 150,000 jin of grain. While combatting the disaster, ties between the party and the masses, between cadres and masses and between the army and the people have become closer. This fully reflects the superiority of our country's socialist system.

The meeting earnestly studied the difficulties in livelihood and production facing the flood-devastated communes and devised specific plans. It emphatically pointed out that relief materials and funds should be used strictly for this purpose and no units are allowed to divert them for any other purpose. Relief materials and funds should be sent where they are needed. It is forbidden to dole them out equally among different areas, appropriate them with regard to favoritism or ask for more materials and money than required. Embezzlement is strictly prohibited. The meeting called for efforts to further strengthen leadership over disaster-relief work. Cadres at all levels should have a high sense of responsibility toward the people in the disaster areas. They should orderly and speedily implement the various tasks to help the disaster areas rebuild villages and towns. Efforts should be made to intensify ideological and political work among the people in the disaster areas and educate cadres and the masses to display their revolutionary vigor, unite and help one another and provide for and help themselves by engaging in production. Attention should be paid to public security work in the disaster areas.

LI DESHENG RECEIVES PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS

SK120504 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] This afternoon, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, people's congress, government and CPPCC Committee, including Hu Yimin, Lou Erkang, Zhao Qu, Zhou Mingan and Niu Pingfu, went to the leading organ of the Shenyang PLA units to express their gratitude to the units for their support to the disaster areas in southern Liaoning. They were received by leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units, including Li Desheng, Liao Hansheng, Jiang Yonghui, (Yuan Jun), Zou Yan and Zhang Wu. Secretary Hu Yimin of the provincial CCP Committee said: Today, on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, people's congress, government, CPPCC Committee and the people in the disaster areas, we come to thank and salute the commanders and fighters of the Shenyang PLA units who have joined our flood control and relief work. The people in the disaster areas praise the Communist Party, socialism and the PLA. When the people suffer from natural disasters, it is our beloved liberation army which, without thinking of its own safety, first comes to save our lives and property and to repair railways and highways and electric and communication lines. After the disasters, it is again our beloved liberation army which first supplies us with food, clothes and materials and sends medical teams for epidemic prevention and medical treatment. The army's emergency disaster relief work has strengthened the relations between the army and the people, which are as close as fish and water.

Deputy Governor Zhao Qi reported to the leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units on the disaster and relief work in southern Liaoning. He gave a vivid account of the heroic deeds and achievements of the PLA in its emergency relief work. Commander Li Desheng of the Shenyang PLA units said: Local governments and people have also shown great concern and support for our disaster relief work. The people have supplied us with water, food and firewood under extremely difficult conditions. After the disaster, the army and the people have helped and supported each other. This fully proves that they are of one family.

NINGXIA RIBAO CALLS FOR PUNISHING CRIMINALS

HK100741 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul p 1

[Commentator's article: "Resolutely Mete Out Severe Punishment to Criminals According to Law"]

[Text] Recently, the People's Courts in Ningxia have publicly tried a number of major criminal cases and pronounced judgments. Heavy and rapid blows have been dealt according to law to active criminals who severely violated social order, thereby effectively cracking down on criminal activities, protecting law and order and defending the four modernizations. The people resolutely support and warmly hail these judgments.

Severely punishing the criminals who violate social order is an urgent demand of the people. Some time ago, criminal activities were rampant in some localities in Ningxia region. Murder, robbery, rape, stealing guns and ammunition, and other serious crimes occurred one after another, and the criminals were very arrogant. They were few in number but caused great harm and posed a serious threat to social order and the people's lives and property. For this reason, only by dealing heavy and rapid blows at the active criminals who seriously violate social order and by deflating their arrogance will it be possible to improve social order.

Improving social order requires the joint efforts of the whole party and the whole society. All party members and the masses should be aroused to action under the party's unified leadership, the functions and powers of the organs of dictatorship should be brought into play, the cooperation and support from various quarters of society should be won, and economic, political, legal and ideological tactics should be adopted to comprehensively handle the criminal cases. In the struggle against crimes of various types, we must correctly use the law as an instrument to deal heavy and rapid blows at the criminals who are guilty of murder, arson, robbery, rape, setting off explosives and other serious offenses against social order. In particular, the abettors, archculprits and recidivists should in no way be treated leniently. Those who are guilty of the most heinous crimes and whose only punishment is death in order to redress the grievances of the people should be done away with resolutely and promptly. Those who are undergoing reform through labor or who have been released after completing their reform but refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education and those who escape from labor camps and continue to commit crimes must be punished severely or given additional sentences. Their residence registrations in cities should be canceled and they should be resettled in other places for further reform through labor, so as to separate them from the surroundings where they can easily commit crimes. In the future, all criminals should be held responsible for their crimes. Those who are guilty of minor offenses should be detained, put under surveillance, fined, or receive other punishments. Even those who are guilty of minor offenses and may be exempted from punishments should not be readily acquitted, but should be admonished or required to write a statement of repentance, to make an apology or to pay for the damages or losses, and should be given disciplinary penalties by the supervising units concerned. All stolen goods and money should be recovered. In case they cannot be recovered, the loss should be made good according to its amount. In short, all criminals should be given due punishment. The trial of typical cases which have widespread influence and may cause great danger should be conducted in a mass meeting and given wide publicity. The legal system should be publicized in a planned and organized way, by various forms and in light of specific cases, so as to educate the masses and intimidate and save those who are moving toward crime. At the same time, the cadres and the masses who dare to fight crime should be firmly supported, protected, commended and rewarded; those who bend the law for personal interests and harbor criminals should be punished according to the severity of their offenses, and investigations should be conducted to affix responsibility for a crime. Only in this way will it be possible to promote healthy tendencies and combat unhealthy ones and to minimize and prevent crime, so that political stability and unity may be defended and the four modernizations may progress smoothly.

REMIN RIBAO ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS IN NINGXIA

HK080441 Beijing REMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region's scientific and technological committee: "An Investigation Into the Situation of Agroscientific and Technological Work After the Implementation of Production Responsibility Systems"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] What is the current situation of agroscientific work since the rural areas have implemented the production responsibility systems of linking remuneration to output, assigning full responsibility for each work team and each laborer and assigning production quotas for each household? Recently, we have investigated some communes and brigades in the suburbs of Helan, Pingluo and Yinchuan Municipalities, and have invited the responsible comrades of the scientific committees of Wuzhong, Lingwu, Qingtongxia, Yongning and Zhongning Counties and Yinchuan Municipality to attend a forum. A great deal of facts indicate that the implementation of the production responsibility systems does not hamper the development of agroscientific and technological work, but on the contrary, is conducive to speeding up the popularization and application of agroscientific and technological results.

In the past, the communes and brigades usually relied on administrative orders in promoting popularization of technology and had to make a lot of efforts in promoting ideological work for the brigade commanders. It would be all right if the brigade commander was understanding, otherwise, even the best technology and measures would by no means be popularized. Owing to the practice of eating out of a big pot and egalitarianism, there was a wide gap between the production situation and the personal interests of the peasants and some of the masses held that there was a gulf between themselves and scientific cultivation. The leadership methods of giving arbitrary and impracticable orders, doing everything in a rigid way regardless of the specific conditions and making a big to do of work have aggravated the situation, making it impossible for scientific and technological results to be popularized.

Since the implementation of the production responsibility systems, the production teams, commune members and the masses have been given the right to make their own decisions. The solution to the problem of rights, obligations and interests has facilitated the popularization of agroscience and technology. Regarding this, the masses had a very good comment: "Linking output is like linking the hearts of the masses. All will be concerned about production when the system of linking remuneration to output is practiced." The cadres and masses treat agroscience and technology as a powerful weapon to strive for production in excess of the quota and more material benefits. According to investigation, during the wheat sowing this year, several technological projects put forth by the autonomous region such as improved breeds, cultivation technology, scientific application of fertilizers, arrangement for crop cultivation and so on, have been popularized in accordance with local conditions. On the other hand, arrangements have been made in rational consumption of water, weeding by applying chemicals, prevention of diseases and pests, machine sowing of dryland crops and manual spreading, improving varieties of paddy rice, oil crops and live-stock breeding, epidemic prevention, cultivation of fine strains of grass for animal husbandry, and so on. An unprecedentedly promising situation has appeared in the popularization of agroscience and technology throughout the region. Looking at the situation on the whole, there are the following characteristics:

1. MORE PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. Before sowing of spring crops this year, the masses in Helan County exchanged for nearly 1 million jin of seed of improved variety. The "Yongliang No 4" wheat which had been nursed in the Yongliang seed multiplication farm was extensively popularized.

Longgui commune in the suburbs of Yinchuan has been a backward area for a long period of time. However, this year, the commune members not only spontaneously exchanged and selected improved varieties of crops, but also, proceeding from the actual conditions of being situated in a low-lying area and being highly salinized, increased the proportion of phosphate fertilizer and compound fertilizer, applied fertilizer in light of the nature of the soil and planted the right kind of crop in the right soil. In the vast area of Lingsha commune in Pingluo County, there was only a small population. Extensive farming was practiced in the past with poor harvests, and development of production was slow. However, this situation has greatly changed since the implementation of the production responsibility system this year. The commune members have carefully selected seeds and generally promoted thorough application of fertilizer and meticulous field tending. Among the 1 million jin of seeds in the commune, some 300,000 jin were hand-picked, 700,000 were machine-picked and the remaining 280,000 were exchanged as improved varieties. When correct policies concerning animal husbandry were adopted, the masses who were engaged in animal husbandry enhanced their enthusiasm in learning and employing science and technology. Wang Guoyi, a peasant engaged in animal husbandry has raised 17 sheep and could earn more than 400 yuan merely by selling lambs. He seriously explored the laws governing the mating of the female sheep and came to the conclusion that if the female sheep are well cared for and well fed, they will be ready to mate again about 2 months after their lambs have been sold. As a result of this, it is possible for shore sheep [tan yang 3492 5017] to lamb twice each year, in spring and autumn, thus increasing their growth rate. In the past, people in Yongning County did not pay much attention to agroscientific and technological personnel. But the situation is different now. These science and technology personnel are usually stopped on their way, visited and consulted. Some people even ask them to give on-the-spot instruction. Sighing with emotion, Wang Shangyi, a technology cadre of Shaogang commune in Qingtongxia County, said: "Nobody has ever come to me for technological advice in the past years, but I have become a busy man this year since a lot of cadres and commune members are eager to learn and have paid me visits. Some of them have even asked me to go and stay at their work team and help them promote experimental fields."

2. POPULARIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESULTS IS BEING SPEEDED UP. The technology of cultivating high-yield wheat, paddy rice and maize in irrigated areas and the technology of interplanting have been universally popularized. In Wuzhong County, 11 communes have practiced "double-row close planting" of wheat in an area of 26,761 mu, and 8 communes have practices "broad sowing" in an area of 10,639 mu. In Hongqi commune, broad sowing was only practiced in an area of 1,000 mu last year but was practiced on 5,100 of the total 6,290 mu of wheat this year. The project of potassium dihydrogen phosphate seed treatment has been practiced by both the production teams and households for which production quotas have been fixed because this project is suitable for application of technology, and is economical and effective. The sowing of wheat together with phosphorus and refined fertilizer has already been included in the scope of production of wheat in the irrigated areas.

3. SYMPTOMS OF THE RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM OF LINKING REMUNERATION TO OUTPUT AND SIGNING TECHNOLOGICAL CONTRACTS HAVE APPEARED. The No 4 production team of Luguoza brigade of Jinji commune in Wuzhong County has been divided into three groups each responsible for the complete task. These groups which have been responsible for completion of the whole task signed contracts with the production teams, stipulating that the production teams must provide them with fine and improved varieties of seeds. The agroscientific teams, production teams and groups engaged in responsibility for completion of the whole task in some other commune and brigades also signed technological contracts among themselves which guaranteed the supply of fine varieties and advanced technological measures, and stipulated the rights and interests of each party.

The science and technology personnel exercised greater initiative in carrying out technological research when they implemented the responsibility system of linking remuneration to output and shouldered heavier economic responsibilities. Those who worked hard and produced in excess of quotas were given material rewards. The agroscience institute of Wuzhong County signed contracts with the basic teams of three communes last year and practiced the system of giving rewards for production in excess of quotas. This system turned out to be very effective and those who produced in excess of quotas were actually rewarded. The average per capita bonus of the basic team of the Guanquzha brigade was 40 yuan, the Liuzha basic team got 35 yuan and the Dongta basic team got 25 yuan.

The science and technology personnel enhanced their enthusiasm when they shouldered great responsibilities and when there was an unbiased system of rewards and penalties.

Since the implementation of the production responsibility systems, the peasants have been most concerned about how to increase production and income by applying science and technology. All areas are still probing methods for meeting this demand of the peasants. The method practiced by Qintongxia County was: 1) They grasped the refresher course for leading cadres in technological knowledge. The leading cadres of the counties and communes upheld the system of having agrotechnical lessons 2 days a month. They were all enthusiastic to learn and understood that it was necessary for them to have both policy and technology when they worked in rural areas, or else, they would become very passive. 2) The county scientific committee organized forums on agroscience and on-the-spot meetings on technology, inviting the local agroscience workers to give lectures or demonstrations. The cadres and masses of the communes were eager to attend these forums and meetings. 3) Communes provided training for cadres at and above the level of work team leaders in accordance with the farming season. 4) Training for the peasants' backbone technological force was strengthened. 5) Specialized training was provided.

The broad masses of peasants are very enthusiastic in learning science which serves as the most beneficial condition to speed up popularization of scientific and technological results. We, the science and technology workers, must work with our feet, mouths and hands and go from village to village and household to household to impart technological knowledge to the rural areas.

SHAANXI RIBAO CALLS FOR SUPPORTING PROGRESSIVES

HK090001 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Give Play to the Good and Curb the Bad, Support the Progressives"]

[Text] In the past few years, there have been opinions like these: Despite the fact that many progressives have had outstanding performances in their thinking, work and studies, people do not treat them fairly. They either mock them, or jeer at them, or deliberately make things difficult for them. Furthermore, the leadership groups, the CCP and CYL organizations, have not shown enough concern and support. Thus, the progressives have to encounter lots of difficulties in their work and daily lives. They are miserable and suffer lots of worries. We must point out: This is an abnormal phenomenon, and all sectors should attach importance to it. They must pay attention to doing a good job of this work, be enthusiastic and active in showing concern and support for these progressives, resolutely correct and curb unhealthy trends and evil practices and genuinely bring into full play the exemplary role of the progressives so that the masses have an object to look to and an orientation to follow. This will promote the good situation of stability and unity, so as to do an even better job in the four modernizations.

Because of the influence of different subjective efforts and objective conditions, it is natural that people progress at different speeds and score different degrees of success. However, in actuality, it is natural that we should "look forward," and "learn from the progressives." To establish a model is to set up a "yardstick" in a certain aspect so that everybody will take the model as a criterion to measure himself, set demands on himself and encourage himself to emulate the progressives. From ancient times to the present, every class has consciously or unconsciously set up various models according to the interests and will of their own class, so as to set up a spiritual model or a veteran teacher in a particular skill. Hence, people would "emulate the virtuous" and learn their strong points. As a matter of fact, only in proletarian revolutionary struggle can we train genuine models who possess a high level of consciousness, and only under the leadership of Marxist-Leninist governing party can the progressives bring into full play their influence and role among the masses. For several decades, our party has constantly attached importance to this work and scored tremendous results. Brilliant names and touching stories of people like Zhang Side, Liu Hulan, Dong Cunrui, Luo Shengjiao, Quyang Hai, Lei Feng, Jiao Yulu, Zhang Zhixin, Lu Shicai and others are deeply engraved in the masses' minds. Their examples have incessantly encouraged the people to push themselves to work hard and to forge ahead courageously. In particular, while we are now devoting major energies to building spiritual civilization, the establishment and commendation of progressive collectives and individuals will certainly be more effective, and their active roles will be better brought into full play.

However, why are there still some people who cannot correctly treat these progressives? After analysis, we can roughly categorize the following situations.

"Who do you think you are!" "I am no worse than you!" Once people have ideas like these, they will not treat the progressives correctly, not to mention learning from them with an open mind. Generally speaking, the fact that the progressives are commended by the organization and supported by the masses illustrates that they have some outstanding or relatively outstanding achievements and have made contributions in a certain aspect or in some aspects through revolutionary struggle. So long as we are not prejudiced, we will be able to find something to learn from the progressives. If one is arrogant, conceited, and supercilious, far from being able to treat the progressives correctly, one will manifest his attitude in other aspects. As a result, he cannot but make mistakes and meet with setbacks. Frankly, it is impossible for the progressives to be perfect and faultless. They also have shortcomings in this or that respect and will make mistakes in their work. However, the problem is how to treat their shortcomings and mistakes. Should we make an overall evaluation, or should we demand perfection? Should we be enthusiastic in helping them, or should we treat them with freezing irony and burning satire? Frankly, which attitude will be advantageous to revolutionary work, to the comrades and to ourselves? It will not be difficult to find the correct answer if we think about it seriously.

There are also people of another type, who treat the progressives with a certain kind of jealous and vengeful attitude because they themselves are not appraised as progressives. They have feelings such as "Since I have not been appraised as a progressive, you will have no peace." To be selected as a progressive, first of all, one has to possess certain qualities, pass certain forms of appraisal and certain procedures for examination and approval; it is definitely not something personal. We must promote and encourage the progressives to be more progressive and the less advanced to strive to catch up with the more advanced; that is to say, we must promote and encourage everybody to strive to be progressives and to be the best, so that there will be a flourishing scene in which ten thousand horses are galloping ahead and beautiful flowers are blooming and our socialist revolution and construction incessantly advance.

However, we are "striving" to have better consciousness and better work style and to make greater contributions to the party and the people. Since we are not striving for personal gains, we should not act on impulse. When our comrades or comrades-in-arms are commended as progressive workers or progressive producers, it is not only their personal honour, but also the honour of the militant collective; everybody must feel honored and encouraged by them. This is because one's success cannot be divorced from collective wisdom and strength. If we adopt an incorrect attitude and pursue success for personal purposes, then, it will not be advantageous to unity among our comrades. Furthermore, it will damage the reputation of the collective.

There are also a few people with some rather prominent shortcomings, but they do not know how or basically are not prepared to correct their shortcomings. Therefore, they find the progressives a kind of pressure on themselves. They have ideas such as, "If there is no high mountain like you, nobody will know that I am so low." Hence, they try in every way to mock and combat the progressives. Such thinking is even more erroneous than the previous two types because it goes beyond the personal category and, in essence, it is a kind of demoralization and waning of revolutionary will. We must acknowledge: Between the progressives and the masses, there is a certain kind of contradiction, or rather, the former exercise a kind of "pressure" upon the latter. The correct method to resolve the contradiction and eliminate the pressure is to learn from the progressives and emulate them, instead of "dragging" them down and remaining at the level of the less advanced. If everybody thinks and acts like this, there will be no progress in society, and it would be only empty talk to declare oneself striving for a high level of material and spiritual civilization. Furthermore, it is impossible to drag a genuine progressive back. We hope that these comrades will straighten out their thinking, enhance their consciousness and advance with the times.

In short, it is an unhealthy trend to discriminate, satirize, deliberately make things difficult for and combat the progressives. Although there are not too many of this type of people, we must not negate their influence. The masses too are not very happy about such practices. At present, everybody must start to curb such an unhealthy trend and change it, so as to eliminate the worries of the progressives. All leading departments should devise some practical methods to organize and mobilize the party and CYL branches as well as grassroots organizations such as trade unions, to teach and lead the activists, fervently support the progressives, and be concerned for their work, studies and daily lives. As for the few of the masses who cannot treat the progressives correctly, we must conduct meticulous work among them, criticize and educate them by presenting the facts and reasoning things out in light of their unhealthy trends. At the same time, we must inspire and educate the progressives. They must set strict demands on themselves and modestly listen to the masses' opinions, keep the general goal in sight and do more unification work. They must not be discouraged even if people gossip about and mock them, nor should they yield to them. So long as all sectors attach importance to this work, we will be able to encourage the healthy trend and correct the unhealthy one. Hence, the progressives can bring into full play their roles of models, backbones and bridges in the four modernizations.

XINJIANG MEETING DISCUSSES FINANCIAL WORK

HK080547 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Summary] A recent Xinjiang regional forum on financial work demanded that all places continue to strictly control expenditures and strive to fulfill and overfulfill this year's revenue plans. Xinjiang did well in financial work in the first half of this year. The prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities fulfilled 45.3 percent of the year's revenue plan and 42.9 percent of the year's expenditure plan. Expenditures showed a decline of 17.3 percent compared with the same period last year. Expenditures were basically kept under control.

The forum called on financial work departments in the region to continue to do well in increasing revenue and economizing expenditures in the second half of the year. It is necessary to provide vigorous support for the development of light and textile industries and help the enterprises to tap potentials and meet the people's needs for consumer goods. It is also necessary to do a good job in checking on tax collection and investigating cases of tax evasion. The work of straightening out financial management, observing the financial systems and strictly adhering to financial discipline must be regarded as a major content in straightening out the enterprises. All expenditures must be strictly controlled.

The forum conveyed the spirit of the national forum on financial work. Liu Zimo, vice chairman of the regional people's government, spoke at the meeting.

BRIEFS

GANSU LEAD-ZINC MINE--Lanzhou, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--The largest lead-zinc mine in northwest China will soon open, according to the Gansu Provincial People's Government. With confirmed reserves of 3.8 million tons and prospective reserves of 10 million tons, the Changba lead-zinc mine is located in Chengxian County in southern Gansu Province. According to provincial authorities, the mine has high grade reserves. It will be operated by the Baiyin Nonferrous Metallurgical corporation, China's largest copper smelting center. In its first 3 years, the mine will produce 600 tons of concentrated lead-zinc ore daily. In the future, the mine will produce 4,000 tons daily, they said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 29 Jul 81 OW]

XINJIANG GOLD PRODUCTION--Urumqi, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, one of China's gold producers, topped annual gold quota by the end of June, according to the regional bureau of gold. Gold output in the first half of this year was 3.5 times the 1980 figure, hitting an all-time high since 1949. Gold deposits have been discovered in 56 of Xinjiang's 80 counties. Most deposits are gravel gold. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 21 Jul 81 OW]

XINJIANG LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRY--Urumqi, 27 Jul (XINHUA)--The value of light and textile industrial output in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region equalled 752 million yuan during the first half of this year, 11.57 percent more than in the same 1980 period, the regional statistical bureau reported today. Xinjiang produced 3,757 washing machines in the first 6 months of this year, 992 times as many as the same 1980 period [figures as received]; 16,000 tons of cotton yarn, an 8.1 percent increase; 84.32 million meters of cotton cloth, up 5 percent; 1.34 million meters of woolen piece goods, up 15.4 percent; 791 tons of knitting wool, an increase of 2.8 percent; 371,500 meters of silk piece goods, up 13.8 percent; 22,400 tons of sugar, a 57.8 percent increase, 76,100 tons of salt, up 80.3 percent; 20,400 cases of cigarettes, a 9 percent increase; and (4,290) tons of detergent, up 58.4 percent, the bureau said. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 27 Jul 81 OW]

XINJIANG LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION--Urumqi, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--The leadership in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has been actively helping peasants and herdsmen raise livestock for their personal needs. At present, peasants and herdsmen in the autonomous region are raising some 8.3 million head of animals as their privately owned livestock, accounting for 31 percent of the total number of livestock in the autonomous region. Since 1979 the people in the autonomous region have provided more than 34 million jin of meat for the market from their privately owned livestock. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 29 Jul 81 OW]

XINJIANG ART PUBLICATION--Urumqi, 1 Aug (XINHUA)--XINJIANG ART was recently published in Urumqi, Xinjiang. It is a journal devoted to the study of ancient and modern art in the autonomous region. The premiere issue of the journal includes an article appraising the classic music of the people of Uygur nationality. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0011 GMT 1 Aug 81 OW]

NINGXIA FAST-BREAKING--The masses of Muslims in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region observed the festival of fast-breaking on 2 August. Responsible comrades in the region Ma Qingmian, Xue Hongfu, Wang Jinzheng and Ma Youde called on well-known figures of the Islamic faith to exchange greetings on the same day. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Aug 81 OW]

TAIWAN AIR FORCE 'EXAMINING OFFICER' DEFECTS

OW111512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Fuzhou, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--A major of the Taiwan Air Force piloted his F-5F fighter to Fujian Province on Saturday, August 8 at 9:28 AM, according to military sources here.

The pilot, Huang Zhicheng, is an examining officer with the supervision office of the No 5 wing of the Kuomintang Air Force. He left Taoyuan Airport in Taiwan and landed at a Chinese People's Liberation Army airbase in Fujian Province.

Huang, 29 years old, was born in Taiwan of mainland parents.

Meets With Fuzhou PLA Leaders

OW112050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Fuzhou, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Yang Chengwu, commander, and Fu Kuiqing, political commissar, of the Fuzhou PLA units; Xiang Nan, permanent secretary of the Fujian provincial CCP Committee; Ma Xingyuan, governor of Fujian, and other leading comrades this afternoon received and had cordial conversations with Maj Huang Zhicheng, examining officer of the KMT Air Force, who has gloriously defected to the motherland with an aircraft.

When Huang Zhicheng entered the reception room, Yang Chengwu, Xiang Nan and others warmly shook hands with him and welcomed him to take part in the four modernizations. Yang Chengwu said: "Your glorious defection is a concrete act for the early realization of our motherland's peaceful reunification. We extend our warm welcome to you on behalf of all armymen and people on the Fujian front."

Huang answered: "I have long hoped to return to the Chinese mainland. I am glad that my wish has now been realized."

Yang Chengwu said: "All Chinese people, whether they live in Taiwan or on the Chinese mainland, have the sacred responsibility for the reunification of our motherland. We hope the military and political personnel of the KMT will turn their longing for their hometowns and family members into patriotic actions in order to bring about an early realization of our motherland's peaceful reunification."

Xiang Nan warmly briefed Huang Zhicheng on the new look of mainland China and the situation of socialist construction. Huang was greatly moved by the description. He said: "When I set foot on the motherland, saw the beautiful rivers and mountains and witnessed with my own eyes our compatriots' civilized spirit, my confidence in our motherland's reunification and a revitalized China was strengthened. Like myself, today many of our compatriots in Taiwan are constantly yearning for our motherland's peaceful reunification, hoping that they can be reunited with their relatives on the Chinese mainland at an early date."

Huang indicated that under the guidance of the people's government he will contribute to his motherland's four modernizations.

After the reception, the leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units and Fujian posed for a picture with Huang Zhicheng and had dinner with him.

F-5F FIGHTER PILOT RETURNS FROM TUNGYIN ISLET

OW120407 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Taipei, 12 Aug (CNA)—Chinese air force headquarters announced Tuesday that Hsu Chiu-lin, the pilot who parachuted to safety from an F-5F jet fighter reported missing on Aug 8, had returned from the Tungyin Islet to Taiwan.

According to the 24-year-old flying-officer Hsu, at 8:18 AM on Aug. 8, he and squadron leader Huang Chih-cheng started a routine radar checking flight toward the direction of northwest sea area off Taiwan coast.

Suddenly, they found that the radio system and hearing-aid equipment of the plane became out of order, and that when they tried to pilot the aircraft away from the coastal area off mainland China, the fuel of the plane was also nearing empty.

Hsu said that Huang asked him to parachute first from the back seat in accordance with flight regulations.

When Hsu landed on the sea near Tungyin Islet, he found that two Chinese communist fishing boats were coming in the direction toward him. Luckily, Hsu was eventually rescued by the frogmen from the Tungyin Islet, but he said that he felt very sad to have lost contact with Huang.

Chinese Air Force headquarters said that Hsu is at present undergoing physical examination and will soon return to his duty.

ANTICOMMUNIST LEAGUES HOLD CONFERENCES IN TAIPEI

President's Congratulatory Message

OW100637 Taipei CHINA POST in English 4 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Freedom and slavery can never coexist, democracy and totalitarianism are incompatible and the solution to the world's problems lies in the growth and unity of the anti-communist forces, said President Chiang Ching-kuo Monday.

President Chiang made the remarks in his congratulatory message to the joint opening ceremony of the week-long 14th World Anti-Communist League, [WACL] 27th Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League [APACL] and the 3rd Asian Youth Anti-Communist League [AYACL] conferences.

The full text of President Chiang's congratulatory message follows here.

"The convening of the WACL, APACL and AYACL conferences in Taipei City in the Republic of China to express the theme of "1980's—victory of freedom over communism" is an epochal event. Your participation and united dedication to the historic struggle of freedom against communism commands my sincere respect. I wish to extend warm congratulations and express a hearty welcome to distinguished guests coming from afar.

"Ever since the establishment of your organizations, you have dedicated yourselves to the goal of saving the world from the communists. You have not spared yourselves in burnishing the cause of justice and strengthening the forces of freedom. You have made immense contributions to the curbing of communist expansionism and have heightened the anti-communist will of the free nations. These contributions have had far-reaching influence and won the approval of people every-where.

Half Slave and Half Free

"Looking back over the years following the Second World War, we find that the ties of Marxism-Leninism and the growth of communist influence have led the world into a miserable state of "half slave and half free." The communists have brought unprecedented suffering and terror to mankind.

"The undertow of international appeasement and the aberration of seeking temporary peace have interacted to abet communist aggression and produce unparalleled turmoil and instability. These scourges emanate from the spreading roots of communism and the resulting erosion of world freedom.

"The communist ideology and system are cloaked in socialism, based on class struggle and depend on violence as the means of revolution. Communists seek to reach their objective of "conquering the world and enslaving the people" by way of the "proletarian dictatorship." They have destroyed human dignity and countermanded the people's common aspiration for freedom and peace.

Anti-Communist Forces

"Communism's damage to the world has already plumbed the deepest depths and spanned the widest widths. It has therefore become completely clear that freedom and slavery can never coexist, democracy and totalitarianism are incompatible and the solution to the world's problems lies in the growth and unity of the anti-communist forces. There can be no real peace for mankind until the free nations close ranks and wipe out the communist destroyers.

"Chinese culture respects freedom and embraces peace; it can never tolerate communist totalitarianism. Communism is not suitable for China, therefore the Republic of China will never depart from its steadfast anti-communist convictions regardless of what may happen in the world. Nor will the Republic of China ever budge from its firm position in the democratic camp. We shall continue to be the forthright champion of democracy and march forward in step with the other free and democratic nations.

"History moves steadily forward. Freedom will prevail over slavery. Benevolence will reverse the violent tendency in government. This is the trend of history. People of the world have already become disenchanted with communism and their anti-communism determination has been revitalized.

Decade of Anti-Communism

"These feelings and the people's bitter experience with communism during the last few decades have brought the communists to the brink of extinction. We have not the slightest doubt that the 1980's will be the decade of freedom's victory over communism. This is a time to harden our will, close our ranks, augment our joint efforts against communism and call on all free nations and peoples to support freedom fighters now writhing at the point of the communist bayonet. Let us carry our fight to the finish and destroy the communist regimes, liberate the enslaved peoples and open up the new era of victory for freedom and democracy at the earliest possible moment. I extend my wishes for the great success of the rally and for the victory of freedom and anti-communism."

Premier's Address

OW101306 Taipei CHINA POST in English 4 Aug 81 p 3

[Speech by Taiwan Premier Sun Yun-hsuan at 3 August opening session of 14th conference of the World Anti-Communist League, 27th conference of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League and the 3d conference of the Asian Youth Anti-Communist League held in Taipei]

[Text] Chairman Ku, Mr Schifferli, distinguished guests, speakers, delegates, observers, ladies and gentlemen:

The 14th conference of the World Anti-Communist League, the 27th conference of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League and the 3d conference of the Asian Youth Anti-Communist League are opening here today in the city of Taipei of the Republic of China. The theme of the conference—"the 1980's—victory of freedom over communism"—symbolizes the high ideals and significance of these movements. I want to express my respect to you as freedom-lovers and anti-communist leaders. I also hold out a warm welcome to all the distinguished guests gathered here and extend sincere congratulations on the occasion.

Adverse Undertow of Appeasement in the 1970s

World War II saw the fall of fascism and nazism but also the further rise of communism. The communists gained a foothold by capitalizing on the destruction of World War I, expanded their influence in the turmoil following World War II and augmented their strength by taking advantage of the Free World's postwar appeasement. The West's compromises have encouraged communist forces instead of keeping them in check and have led to international crises.

The 1970s was a dark age in the Free World's anti-communist struggle. Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos tragically fell into communist hands. The complex and turbulent world situation of today results from the evil export of communist violence to support terrorism and instigate subversion and schism. At the close of 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and posed a direct threat to the Middle East and southwest Asia. Last year the Soviet Union pulled strings from behind the scenes to bring about the war between Iran and Iraq. Consequently, the conflict is continuing. Taking advantage of the nationwide strike in Poland, the Soviets deployed troops along the Polish border and seriously threatened Western Europe. Without exception, all of the crises afflicting African and Latin American nations are triggered and manipulated by the communist bloc. Because the free nations fail to unite and resist and go on living in a fool's paradise the world situation has deteriorated into disorder where friends cannot be distinguished from foes nor right from wrong.

Taking a wide look at the Free World's attempt to safeguard freedom in the 1970s, we can detect two major mistakes: detente with the communists and the attempt to play off the Chinese communists against the Soviet Union.

Let us take a look at detente first. As far as the communists are concerned, war and peace are synonymous and interchangeable. Their strategy of peace involves the twofold objective of defense and offense. Defensively, the communists seek to use peace to protect their vested interests and solve their internal and external difficulties. Offensively, they use the smokescreen of peace to soften their enemy's combat morale and then attack him. Once having succeeded with an offensive gambit, they will bide their time before resuming the attack. The Republic of China was a victim of the Chinese communists' peace talk strategy on the mainland. The North Vietnamese communists deceived the United States with the same peace trickery and conquered South Vietnam. These bloody lessons are still fresh in our memory. We must be vigilant.

We now come to the second mistake. Both Red China and the Soviet Union are members of the communist bloc. They are two peas from the same pod. Though they vie for hegemony and confront each other, they share the same ultimate objective of communizing the world. Once they come to feel that they will gain more from cooperation than opposition, they can be expected to join hands against the free nations. This could happen at any time. The call of the Chinese communists for "anti-hegemony" is part bluff and bluster. They want to start a war between the United States and the Soviet Union and have no intention of trying to hold the Soviets in check. For that matter, how could the Chinese communists expect to curb Soviet expansionism when they themselves are confronted by such problems as the people's low living standard, obsolete armaments and low morale? The strategy of "joining with the Chinese communists against the Soviet Union" is not only mistaken but dangerous.

Communism Is Doomed to Failure

Today's communist world faces many crises. The most decisive is the failure of communism after several decades of experimentation in Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Chinese mainland. The cost has been high. The fallacy of communism is to be found in its efforts to exercise total control over the conduct of mankind at the expense of free will, the dignity of the person and other values of living. Politically, the communists implement autocracy and dam up the channels of political participation, thereby imposing ceaseless strains and instability.

Economically, they inhibit the people's productivity and assure the inevitability of poverty and hunger. Internationally, they indulge in social imperialism, trying to change the living styles of other nations and peoples. They utilize the hegemonic rivalries of the socialist imperialists to create international instability. There is no question but that they are doomed to failure.

After years of experimentation, the communist states lag far behind the Free World in politics, economics, social organization and other respects. The Soviet Union, first of the communist nations, provides an example. Industrial and agricultural production has been declining for years. Food and energy are in short supply. Transportation is inefficient. Commodity prices are soaring. Large-scale strikes in Poland in the last year attest to the failure of communism and epitomize the communist failure as a whole.

Turning to the Chinese mainland, we find that politically the communists have enforced totalitarian dictatorship and the rule of violence for the last 31 years. Internal power struggle has never ended. Killing and enslavement of the people has not stopped for even a day. Recent changes in leadership represent only a temporary compromise. More violent power struggle and inner-party strife lie ahead. The struggle goes on and on no matter who is on horseback, he cannot get rid of communism's dirty encumbrance shirt. Sooner or later the struggle must end in communist disintegration.

Economically, the Chinese communists boasted that they would carry out the "four modernizations" in agriculture, industry, science and technology, and defense after liquidation of the "gang of four." They cannot in fact reach their goals. Financial resources and skilled man power are lacking. Scientific technology is confused. Now they have shifted their propaganda spiel from the "four modernizations" to efforts of economic readjustment to overcome the crisis. They have called off the construction of industrial plants and shut down various enterprises. Unemployment has increased in the industrial sector. Unilateral cancellation of business contracts signed with foreign countries has severely damaged Chinese communist standing and credibility in the international community.

President Chiang Ching-kuo of the Republic of China once said: "What separates Taiwan and the mainland is not a strait but the differing ideology and system of the three principles of the people and communism." Two different political systems and life styles on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits have been tested in the crucible of reality for the last 31 years. On the one hand are the freedom, democracy, affluent life, stability and success of the people in the Republic of China. In stark contrast to this are the terrorism, backwardness and poverty inflicted on the people of the mainland. In 1980, the per capita income in the Taiwan area was \$2,101, which is about nine times the mainland level of \$238. The difference in living standards of the two sides defies comparison.

The prevailing mood of the mainland people can be summed up as representing a loss of faith in communism, of trust in the communist regime and of confidence in the future of the "four modernizations." The broadening and deepening crisis is bound to result in the total negation of communism. People on the mainland are once again discussing the problem of "which way China should choose to go." They are clamoring to "learn from Taipei in politics," and "learn from Taiwan in economics." They are showing their wish to be a part of free China.

President Reagan's Foresight

Western nations are compelled to heighten their vigilance because the communists have fanned the fires of discontent everywhere in the world and Russia has built up its military strength in recent years. They have come to understand the importance of strengthening their military forces, hardening their determination to resist the communists and tightening their alliances. These tendencies have become especially prominent since President Reagan took office. Although President Reagan is attempting to cut government spending, he is calling for large increases in the defense budget. His determining to assure U.S. military superiority has the overwhelming support of the American people.

Based on his consistent adherence to freedom and anti-communism, President Reagan has often declared that communism is doomed to failure. He advocates the safeguarding of world peace with substantial strength. His moral courage and spirit are admired by men of vision everywhere. I should like to cite some important passages from two of President Reagan's comments on the certainty of communism's downfall.

Prospects for Struggle Between West, Communism

First, on May 17 of this year, President Reagan spoke on the prospects for the struggle between the West and communism at the commencement ceremony of the University of Notre Dame in Indiana. He emphasized the superiority of the values and concepts of Western civilization and philosophy and remarked that communism is "a sad, bizarre chapter in human history whose last pages are even now being written." He also said that "the West will not contain communism; it will transcend communism." He made clear that the United States seeks not merely to contain communist expansionism passively but intends to eliminate it actively.

Second, at his press conference on June 16 he said: "Communism is an aberration--it's not a normal way of living for human beings, and I think we are seeing the first beginning cracks, the beginning of the end."

These passages provide reassurance that truth is truth and cannot be concealed forever. President Reagan's foresight calls for our respect: It is greatly encouraging that he has specified the direction for the Free World to follow in the struggle against communism.

Ladies and gentlemen: The Republic of China is a staunch member of the democratic camp and has never failed to struggle against communism. Geographically, the Republic of China links northeast Asia and Southeast Asia and stands guard over the only passage between Japan and Korea to South Asia and the Persian Gulf. This pivotal position makes the Republic of China a maritime bulwark to prevent the communist totalitarians from expanding into the Pacific Ocean.

For the last 31 years, the Republic of China has been undertaking a variety of development projects on Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu in keeping with Dr Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people. We have raised both the living and cultural standards of the people. We have made ourselves a model nation in the realistic spirit of democracy, freedom, openness, harmony and modernity. Our forward strides provide the greatest possible encouragement to the masses of people on the Chinese mainland.

The existence of the Republic of China is in itself the greatest threat faced by the Chinese communists. Consequently Red China seeks to attack the Republic of China in every way possible. The Chinese communists have never given up the idea of assaulting Taiwan with their armed forces. Their "peace talk" offensive of the last more than two years is an attempt to "defeat the enemy without firing a shot."

At his June 16 news conference, President Reagan reiterated his consistent position of living up to the "Taiwan Relations Act." He emphasized: "I have not changed my feeling about Taiwan." Subsequently, at a Republican fund-raising dinner in Chicago, he said his administration has stood by and will continue to stand by its commitment to Taiwan. These remarks show that he cherishes the traditional friendship between the Republic of China and the United States. We are deeply moved by his firm position, determination and perseverance. We share his sentiments about the importance of Sino-American friendship. I want to stress here that this friendship of old friends must be steadily enlarged to match the common interests of the two countries. Only a free, democratic, unified and strong China can serve the long-range interests of the United States.

Ladies and gentlemen: The China problem centers upon the demand of the Chinese people for the construction of a free, democratic and equalitarian China on the mainland. I am convinced that the recovery of the Chinese mainland is also the way to save Asia and the world. This is to say that only by defeating the violent Chinese "communists" and restoring freedom to our mainland compatriots can China become the crucial force in safeguarding the peace of the world. Any appeasement of the Chinese communists will deny the aspirations of the Chinese people and lead to endless trouble in the world.

The trend of world developments and the requirements of human conscience show that only by terminating communist slavery can mankind live in freedom, only by opposing communist totalitarianism can nations enjoy democracy and only by extinguishing communist violence can the world live in peace. The anti-communist road is tortuous but it will eventually lead humanity to victory over bestiality and justice to triumph over evil. There is no slightest doubt of it.

Communist expansionism poses a global threat; the security and peace of the world is indivisible. To win the final victory in the anti-communist struggle, we must unite all those in the world who love freedom and assure their cooperation with one heart and in one concerted endeavor. If we drift apart, we shall be smashed by the enemy one after another. So I wish to call on the free nations to coordinate their efforts closely and move down the decisive anti-communist road together.

No Compromise With Communists

First, we must firm up our basic position of never compromising with communist totalitarianism. We must draw a clear line between freedom and slavery and between friend and enemy. We must not help the communist states in even the smallest way, and we must re-establish our camp of solidarity in the curbing of communist expansionism.

Second, we must promote regional collective defense relationship, and revitalize the common security measures of the Free World so as to assure world peace.

Strengthen Through Mutual Assistance

Third, we must increase our economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation and cultural interflow so as to keep faith with the Free World principle of helping each other and increase our united strength to rout the forces of communism.

Fourth, in order to extricate the root cause of communism in the world, the free nations must support the struggle of all the Chinese people for the unification of China under the three principles of the people and the restoration of freedom to the Chinese mainland.

Ladies and gentlemen: Mankind's road to freedom is the road of anti-communism. This is also the road leading to a bright future we can already see and to victory that is within grasp. Let us struggle shoulder to shoulder and march forward hand in hand. Let each step leave its mark and each blow take its toll. We shall reach our shining future and write a historic new page of history for the 1980's.

Thank you.

Radio Commentary

OW102032 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Station commentary: "The Successful Conclusion of WACL, APACL and AYACL conferences"]

[Text] The successful conclusion of the World Anticomunist League [WACL], the Asian People's Anticomunist League [APACL] and the Asian Youth Anticomunist League [AYACL] conferences and the captive nations week observance between 3 and 7 August paves the way for even greater strive [as heard] in anticomunist endeavors throughout the world.

The 5-day conferences were attended by more than 350 delegates and observers from all parts of the world, representing 105 nations and 13 international organizations. This unprecedented gathering of the world's anticomunist leaders devoted much time during the 5-day period to discuss ways and means to promote justice and to attain the final victory of freedom over communism in the decade of the 1980's.

The conferees paid high tribute to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's staunch stand against communism and Soviet Russia, which serves to, as the final joint communique of the conferences points out, "cement free nations toward greater unity and cooperation against communist aggression." At the same time, the delegates and observers also noticed that the policy of playing off Red China against Soviet Russia is simply illusory. It merely leads to repetition of the catastrophic Yalta history, since both Soviet Russia and Red China aim ultimately to conquer the world. Therefore, the conferees agreed that communist aggression must be thwarted.

The delegates and observers were keenly aware of the urgent necessity for the United States to work out a global anticomunist strategy which will make the best use of the military power, technology and natural resources of the Free World and enhance defense arrangements and regional security against the communist infiltration and aggression. They also urge the free nations to refrain from supplying arms and equipment to the communists, and especially to the Chinese communists. All the anticomunist leaders pledged at the end of the conferences to march toward the elimination of communists and to uphold human freedom, national independence and world peace. They also pledged to do so by taking concrete actions to fulfill those pledges. The anticomunist crusade has indeed gained fresh momentum.

INDUSTRIES TO PROMOTE NATIONAL DEFENSE

OW030849 Taipei CHINA POST in English 28 Jul 81 p 12

[Text] The Ministry of Economic Affairs Monday declared that it recently approved a five-year medium-range development plan submitted by 14 state-run enterprise companies. According to this plan, projected for fiscal 1982-1987, these companies will supply important materials to help promote the national defense industry.

These companies will also work together to develop shipbuilding and automotive industries in this country.

To boost the government's economic construction projects, these 14 companies jointly worked out a five-year development plan and submitted it to the ministry for final approval earlier this month.

Scope of Plan

In addition to national defense, shipbuilding and automotive industries, these companies will also develop metal, petrochemical, machinery and technology-intensive industries.

Other development programs are as follows:

--Securing long-term supplies of needed raw materials, mainly fuels; promoting economic research projects; introducing the most modern technology; improving administrative methods; recruiting new personnel and insuring the safety and health of industrial workers and miners.

Energy, Farming

--Promoting efficient use of energy; renewing plant facilities; exploring electrical, geothermal and petroleum sources and developing the money market.

--Improving productivity of farmlands and expanding acreage planted with sugarcane, promoting agricultural mechanization, and interests and the welfare of farm families.

The ministry estimated that by fiscal 1987 after the implementation of this five-year plan, annual business incomes of these 14 state-run companies will total NT\$807.1 billion, or NT\$935 billion before taxes.

HONG KONG PAPER ON POSSIBLE ZHAO, REAGAN MEETING

HK110824 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 Aug 81 p 3

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Talk of an October Meeting Between Zhao Ziyang and Reagan"]

[Text] Add Visit To Thailand, Cancel Visit To Japan

In the past 2 days, China's Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua have been separately visiting Southeast Asia and Latin America.

Originally Zhao Ziyang was to visit the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore. But according to a dispatch from Thailand, he will stay for a night in Bangkok and hold talks with the Thai prime minister on his way home from Singapore. In February this year, he paid a visit to Thailand.

If the report of his second visit to Thailand is true, then Zhao Ziyang is to visit four of the five ASEAN countries this time with the exception of Indonesia which has not resumed relations with China. One can well perceive that China attaches importance to the ASEAN countries and to the peace and security in Southeast Asia.

It was originally said that he would also visit Japan this year. But according to what Huang Hua told Japanese Foreign Minister Sumao Sonoda in Latin America, Zhao Ziyang's visit to Japan cannot be realized this year.

Talk of an October Meeting Between Zhao Ziyang and Reagan

After his visit to South Asia this spring, Huang Hua was hospitalized because of illness. That is why he was unable to attend the conference on the Kampuchea issue in New York and had to be replaced by Acting Foreign Minister Han Nianlong who went to the conference at the head of the delegation.

However, he attended in person the meeting of foreign ministers for North-South dialogue held in Cancun, Mexico early this month. According to a dispatch yesterday, he was on a visit to Venezuela. It is a new event for China's foreign minister to be active in various countries in Latin America.

The meeting of foreign ministers for North-South dialogue is a preparatory meeting, paving the way for a North-South summit scheduled for 22-23 October. In an article published in the WALL STREET JOURNAL, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke said it was possible Zhao Ziyang might hold the first talks with President Reagan outside the conference at that time.

Holbrooke's Analysis

Holbrooke said that the October meeting between Zhao Ziyang and Reagan would not be officially announced. However, now that China and the United States attach importance to the meeting on North-South dialogue, the heads of government of the two countries are prepared to attend the meeting. Their meeting will thus be unavoidable.

Sino-American relations have been covered with a dark cloud since Reagan took office. But on the question of selling weapons to China, Reagan has obviously not taken the final step and there the question drags on, pending his final decision.

At the end of his article Holbrooke pointed out, "Taiwan's real objective is not to improve its own security or stability—both of which clearly are greater than before normalization—but to reverse or halt the very process of normalization or at least to cause as much trouble as possible in Sino-American relations."

James Schlesinger Also Arrived in Beijing

The intention of this article is obviously to persuade Reagan to make an early decision so as not to affect the normal relations already established between China and the United States.

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY announced yesterday that both Holbrooke and the former U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger had arrived in Beijing. The two former high officials of the U.S. Government have made their contributions toward developing Sino-American political relations. In order to develop economic cooperation between the two countries, they have come to China now as advisers of an American company. Schlesinger also said that, viewed from the perspective of global strategy, not only should China and the United States develop their political relations, they should also develop their economic relations.

In the United States, there are certain people who, while claiming to take a tough attitude toward the Soviet Union, are falling back on Sino-American relations; and who, while willing in words to promote friendly relations with China, are constantly sabotaging Sino-American relations with American-Taiwan relations.

Therefore, whether it is really possible for Zhao Ziyang and Reagan to hold a meeting in Mexico in October and what items they will talk about will depend on the development of the situation in the next 2 months or more.

CHENG MING LOOKS AT HU YAOBANG'S STYLE

HK101310 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 46, 1 Aug pp 14-15

[Article by Yen Kai [7346 7030]: "Impressions of Hu Yaobang"]

[Text] A short person who walks with a nimble step, who has a pair of small but bright and piercing eyes and a straight but slightly aquiline nose. This is Hu Yaobang, the new leader of 1 billion people in the most populous country in the world. One can hardly find any hawkish characteristics in this new able man in the CCP just from his ordinary appearance and facial features. But if one was lucky enough to be among the 10,000 listeners in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing to hear him reading out loud his 2-hour-long "1 July speech" without a break, you might have gotten this impression: Hu Yaobang, the new chairman of the CCP, is really an outstanding person in the CCP's political circles today.

The Party Chairman Who Jumps

The report at the "1 July" celebration meeting was the first public speech by Hu Yaobang after he took up his post as chairman of the CCP. During his 2-hour speech, his voice was loud and clear, sonorous and forceful from beginning to end. He seemed excited and gestured throughout. At times he shook his head from side to side, or sat back and threw his arms up or shook his fist. There was not a minute that his hands were still on the table.

In the speech Hu Yaobang called on the billion people to work hard in the construction of the four modernizations, using the metaphor of climbing the Tai Mountain. When saying that it was necessary to conquer the "eighteen bends" and reach the "south gate to heaven," he almost shouted himself hoarse and was so excited that he jumped up from the soft red chair, and bracing his body with his left hand on the table he forcefully stretched out his right arm.

This gesture of Hu's was unprecedented by any of the previous leaders of the CCP. When meeting with foreign guests, the old Mao Zedong used to sink into a big soft sofa and beside his feet was placed a big spittoon. The rustic manner of former party Chairman Huo Guofeng in his licking his thumb before he would turn the pages of his speech is even more incomparable. When Hu Yaobang jumped up, his manner, his gaze was just like that of a hawk ready to soar into the broad sky.

Stiff Neck and Big Wooden Board

Before the "Cultural Revolution," Hu Yaobang was the secretary of the CYL Central Committee and was responsible for youth work. When he gave a speech during those days his manner was not like that of the present. Though he also gave impassioned speeches, he more often talked cheerfully and humorously. A CYL cadre who often listened to Hu Yaobang speak made the following analogy: hearing Secretary Hu's speech was like eating an ice cream cone on a hot day, extremely pleasing.

During the period that he was the secretary of the CYL Central Committee, Hu Yaobang led a very simple life and had a down-to-earth work style. He paid much attention to investigations and studies and was very active in carrying out youth work all over the country. Within the CYL, there were strict organizational activities and lively discussions. On holidays, besides excursions and get-togethers, there were also balls sometimes for collective or social dancing. During summer vacations, CYL members in some big cities often had opportunities to have a get-together and to make friends with youths from other countries who visited our country on invitation. I remember that during a summer vacation, the CYL Central Committee invited over 1,000 college students and youths from Japan to attend the grand get-together one evening on the West Lake of Hangzhou with about 2,000 to 3,000 Chinese CYL members from universities and secondary schools. That evening, thousands and thousands of attractive lotus lamps floated on the beautiful West Lake, and thousands of youths from China and Japan were singing and chatting on hundreds of pleasure-boats which had been decorated as huge dragons, carps, white rabbits and colorful peacocks... Time and again, there were also fireworks in an array of colors and shapes blooming in the night sky over the lake. Perhaps it was the most beautiful night scene in the history of the West Lake. It also symbolized the most vigorous and happiest days of the CYL led by Hu Yaobang. As can be imagined, numerous people of talent emerged and were brought up in those days.

However, during the "Cultural Revolution," Hu Yaobang was criticized as a follower of the Liu Shaoqi-line which cultivated revisionist "seedlings" and was pictured in a cartoon as inserting an opium pipe into the mouth of a young man "lying on the hotbed of revisionism."

Hu Yaobang was then dismissed from his post by Mao Zedong and was forced to sweep floors, clean toilets and make written self-criticisms all day long. Later, he was sent to a "7 May" cadre school in Henan Province to be reformed through labor.

Of course, he could not escape from being labeled on a big signboard by the Red Guards, on which "black gang" was written, and, forced to bend down, was struggled against for hours by the "rebellion faction" under the scorching sun.

What impressed people most deeply was Hu's stiff neck and the big wooden board. Every time Hu Yaobang was struggled against on the balcony of the CYL Central Committee headquarters by the Red Guards, hung from his neck was a paper placard on which "the revisionist Hu Yaobang" was written, and the three characters of Hu Yaobang were crossed in red. Then he was forced to bend down and "plead guilty." But Hu Yaobang never said anything and refused to "plead guilty." Thus, four Chinese characters meaning "diehard" were added to the placard hanging from his neck, and his "title" was upgraded to "a diehard of the revisionist line." But still, Hu Yaobang did not say anything. Instead, he often straightened his neck and looked at the masses with his head raised (though he still had to bend down to avoid cuffs and kicks). Once when the "rebellion faction" discovered his "stiff neck," they secretly substituted this "private" paper placard with a piece of heavy wooden board wrapped with white newspapers. In this way, they thought they would be able to make Hu Yaobang lower his head because of the heavy "black gang board" hanging from his neck. Unexpectedly, when Hu was pushed onto the balcony, he held his head erect and looked forward. What a man of iron he was!

The Refined Title of "Young General"

Hu Yaobang is not only today a good "partner" of Deng Xiaoping but also has been a good companion for the past decades. During the war to liberate the southwest, he acted as the political commissar of a column and the director of the political department of an army under the command of Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping. After the founding of the state, he was the secretary of the CYL Central Committee and had to directly and frequently ask for instructions from Deng Xiaoping. As a result of being greatly influenced by Deng Xiaoping for a long time, he bears a strong resemblance to the latter not only in the method of thinking and the style of working but also in disposition, temperament and hobbies.

It is said that Deng likes bridge very much and Hu likes to play "100 points." In order to be the banker in a game, he often boldly bids 80 to 90 points despite the cards he holds. From the way he plays cards, we can see that Hu Yaobang is a courageous man of boldness and resolution.

Due to the outstanding abilities he displayed in his work in the CYL Central Committee as well as the tutelage and promotion of Deng Xiaoping and the late Premier Zhou Enlai, Hu Yaobang became a member of the CCP Central Committee at about age 40 and was its youngest member. Before the "Cultural Revolution," there was once a rumor in Beijing about "two successors," saying that Peng Zhen, the then mayor of Beijing, would probably be the successor of Mao Zedong or Liu Shaoqi and Hu Yaobang of Deng Xiaoping, the then secretary general of the party. Since then, some people have used the title "young general" when referring to Hu Yaobang.

The "Shadow" of Deng Xiaoping

In spite of the rumor of more than 10 years ago, history provided the answer. The great waves of the official circles in the past 10 more years have finally pushed him onto the throne of the party chairman.

However, is Hu Yaobang prestigious enough? Is he capable enough? In short, is he qualified for the post of the chairman of the CCP? Many people are showing some doubts these days.

There is no doubt that Hu Yaobang's experience is better than that of former Chairman Hua Guofeng and his leadership ability and boldness is far more outstanding than the latter's. What the people are worried about is Hu's prestige in the army. I think this is not a knotty problem. To grasp the power of the army firmly in hand is just the magic weapon Deng Xiaoping intends to pass on to Hu Yaobang. Now Deng Xiaoping has personally grasped the power of the chairman of the Central Military Commission and quietly unfolded the "movements" to change the cadres in the 4 million-strong army, in order to sweep away the "mines" and other obstacles for the new party Chairman Hu Yaobang.

Today's Hu Yaobang is precisely the shadow of Deng Xiaoping of old who dared to contest Mao Zedong on the question of the personality cult and on rectifying the mistakes on the "Cultural Revolution."

Today's Deng Xiaoping too, who has become more skillful and steady, is the shadow of tomorrow's Hu Yaobang.

With his boldness and courage, Hu Yaobang, the outstanding leader in China's political circles today, is now undertaking the great cause which Mao Zedong advocated but was unable to undertake and is climbing the steep "eighteen bends."

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